OTS AND BARKS. gestion, Worms, Jaun-id ache, Weakness, Cos-s, it has no equal in the chich this medicine is in all medical books, among the best tonics

7 28, 1847.

r Using nce Bitters.

find by experience that d, and that it will ac-favor.

If the above complaints, ituated system, you will al, you will find your overed, and your spirits

fourth the price of any gher in point of merit; found more efficacious

, the purchaser does not ppers or long advertise-only. Why pay 75 cts., obtain a much better for influence you, and not ble for this remedy to do vegetable in its composi-confidence to the young-greatest service, both to s of the complaints enu-

bottles at the low price of it is within the reach of ns. All who use it, will in those great blessings, as below.

GENT BITTERS, \$1,00 per dozen. IERCHANTS.

AL OPODELDOC. ains, Cramp, Stiffness of article you can possibly above. See that every Whitwell on the outside All others are worthless. IATIC SNUFF, ND CATARRH.

Aromatic Herbs. No bet-er known. One trial will its a bottle. Sold by J. J. P. Whitwell & Son) ly. Country:—E. Crafts, em; Balch, Wadsworth, ise & Winslow, Fall Riv-di, Green & Co., Worces-Kilby & Co., Porthard; ; and by one or more per-New England. 13—1y.

ental Surgery. TE TO NO. 307 WASH-REET,

LACE, BOSTON. ucing more extensively in neutrine new mode of prewith on plate, the merits of frewith on plate, the merits of rwill be found to greatly exage them, the subserviber has a plate of the subserviber has a subs

work that can only be an examination of specimens per's office, which the public mine for themselves. They s, and a variety of cases of at difficulty in execution is o excite admiration from all ations of outure, and would rits that the wearing of them MS.

Illowing terms will be strictte work, from a single tooth
fit and finish of the work are
the person for whom the
simply the cost of the materiwhich will be less than one
and after wearing them six
is not then given, the teeth
at paid for them will be rethan been worn with much
ged for new, on paying a
anches of Densistry, such as
using, Polishing, Regulating,
c., will be attended to in the
ientific manner, and on the
lilling common-sized cavities
of filling, from 50 ets. to \$1;
or cleansing, \$1; extracting,
tyice gratis. All operations

chole and half sets will be got able terms. CKING, Surgeon Dentist. Penmanship.

LUMBIAN INK, SCARLET, for the use of the public generally, erties of excellence of every defects, and are much the

Wanted. AL WORKS of great value Practice of Medicine. ractice of Midwifery tate of Pennsylvania for a that State. Men of char-circular giving full particu-to, will be sent on applica-

Pitman, TAILOR.

S AND VESTINGS

REFLECTOR. amily Newspaper WEEKLY ILL, BOSTON ANY, PROPRIETORS.

dvance; \$2.50 after three papers are delivered by a harged fifty cents extra to continuous for \$12.00 in aded. lirection for \$12.00 in ad-Ministers who pay in ad-bers, \$2.00 each, receive

dishers or Editors, to sethe paper, to whom a lib-

# The Christian Reflector.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1847.

No. 5.

Publishers, WM. S. DAMRELL, HENRY UPHAM.

Christian Reflector.

H. A. GRAVES, J. W. OLMSTEAD, Editors.

OFFICE, NO. II CORNHILL, BOSTON.

my need of an interest in your prayers, and trust I shall enjoy it.

I can assure my venerated friend, Dr. Cox, that when I consented, at the request of others, to stand in this place, it was not that I desired controversy. When you (Dr. C.) deprecated change in this basis as you did on another point, I reflected with myself that you had set me the example. You are the man who now desires to change our basis by introducing this new article. But let that pass; the article is here, and the object of my amendment, Sir Culling, is to rescand it. I shall not attempt the work of a Biblical critic, in which my worthy friend has so largely expatiated; I have weightier matters on hand. I do not deny the truth of the eighth article. I would have no suspicion and the power of prayer:

'A married lady was converted, and wisheighth article. I would have no suspicion rest on my orthodoxy. I do not call in question for myself the doctrine of eternal punish-

is not essential to evangelical religion. I have friends and brethren who deny it, and yet the genuineness of their piety and orthodoxy cannot be questioned. They are brethren whom I love and revere.

I would correct the mistake of Mr. Bicker-

I would correct the mistake of Mr. Bickersteth as to the unanimity of this vote. It was not unanimous. But if it were so, we ought to judge of the article on its own merits, and not on what has been done. I stand before this august body for the first time. I call you august, because you are so. Though I am a clergyman of the church of England, and though you are laymen, I am happy to address you, I am happy to accord to you the meed of praise which is your due. I have for twenty years desired the privilege I now tenjoy. I am an Oxford man, though not tinctured with Oxfordism. But I feel sensitive when Oxford is touched. My venerable friend, Mr. Stuart, is also from Oxford, and yet our being here gives assurance that we

nevertheless did not believe in the everlasting salvation of all men. I therefore move to restore the basis to its original form. As we have done without this article on the subject of eternal punishment for nine months, why may we not do without it in future; Sir Culling Eardly Smith again repeated that he too was an Oxford man, that he admired the institution for its science, its mathematical and its constant of the subject of the subj that he too was an Usioro man, and the mired the institution for its science, its mathematics, and its great services in the cause of learning, and that if he had any ability to serve the Conference, it was owing to Oxford. Those tender feelings towards one's ford. Those tender feelings towards one's successfully to missionary labor among these Alma Mater are natural and quite excusable. successfully to missionary labor among these The remarks on this subject grew out of Indians; and as they appear to have been some severe allusions of Dr. Cox to Oxford treated with kindness and justice by the

The remarks on this subject grew out of some severe allusions of Dr. Cox to Oxford and Puseyism.

Rev. J. H. Hinton then followed, to the following effect:—'I have prayed as well as those who favor this article, nor can we tell whether the Holy Spirit is with them more than with us. We ought not to restrain discussion on this subject. If we are restrained, then this is not a deliberative meeting, I plead for the freedom of discussion—I demand it. The motion is to omit the eighth article, though it is not the one I rose to second; but I will freely second it. My argument has nothing to do with the truth or falsehood of this article. Let its truth be assumed, yet we violate the principles on which we set out, by retaining it. Our object was to promote love, and not to expound doctrial truth. We have aimed to draw together all that love Christ, and to form a union which should counteract the Catholic organization. We have selected a doctrinal basis, because we could not make an experimental one, near devise any thing better. We have confined ourselves to the doctrines which are evangelical, or which enter into spiritual religion. But this article does not enter into the number. It is the cartied Labell was a summed to the contract of the contrac ourselves to the doctrines which are evangelical, or which enter into spiritual religion. But this article does not enter into the number. If it be carried, I shall move to expunge the one regarding the perpetuity of the Sablath, the ministry, and the ordinances. But if it is lost, I shall let the basis stand as it

Vol. 10.

the argument in favor of truth. But if that argument in favor of truth. But if that be our object, let us not content ourselves of the Alliance.

Reviews of the Alliance.

Letters from Rev. Pearcellus church.

\*\*Reviews of the Alliance.\*\*

Letters from Rev. Pearcellus church.

\*\*Reviews of the Alliance.\*\*

Letters from Rev. Pearcellus church.

\*\*Reviews of the Alliance.\*\*

Letters from Rev. Pearcellus church.

\*\*Reviews of the Alliance.\*\*

Letters from Rev. Pearcellus church.

\*\*Reviews of the Alliance.\*\*

Letters from Rev. Pearcellus church.

\*\*Reviews of the Alliance.\*\*

Letters from Rev. Pearcellus church.

\*\*Reviews of the Alliance.\*\*

Letters from Rev. Pearcellus church.

\*\*Reviews of the Alliance.\*\*

Letters from Rev. Pearcellus church.

\*\*Reviews of the Alliance.\*\*

Letters from Rev. Pearcellus church.

\*\*Reviews of the Alliance.\*\*

Letters from Rev. Pearcellus church.

\*\*Reviews of the Alliance.\*\*

Letters from Rev. Pearcellus church.

\*\*Reviews of the Alliance.\*\*

Letters from Rev. Pearcellus church.

\*\*Reviews of the Alliance.\*\*

Letters from Rev. Pearcellus church.

\*\*Reviews of the Alliance.\*\*

Letters from Rev. Pearcellus church.

\*\*Reviews of the Alliance.\*\*

Reviews of the Alliance.

Letters from Rev. Pearcellus church.

\*\*Reviews of the Alliance.\*\*

Reviews of the Alliance.\*\*

Reviews of the Alliance.

Letters from Rev. Pearcellus church.

Reviews of the Alliance.

Letters from Rev. Pearcellus church.

The gauntlet had been thrown, and the called tormentists, and add an ew schism instead of healing old ones. And I cannot belong to this body in that case,' a remark which Mr. H. afterwards magnanimously retracted. We are oble the the specime of this hody in that case,' a remark which Mr. H. afterwards magnanimously retracted. We are oble the the details on the supper church.

Letters from Rev. C. G. Finney. In the searce this face, Mr. H. is remark. In the expression of his face, Mr. H. is remark. In the expression of his face, Mr. H. is remark. In the expression of his face, Mr. H. is remark. In

'A married lady was converted, and wished to be baptized. She expected to come before the church, with others, on a certain Satrest on my orthodoxy. I do not call in question for myself the doctrine of eternal punishment.

But I move the restoration of the original basis, because we have hitherto acted upon it, and I supposed that it was a pledge that it would be finally adopted. I was opposed to the article on the subject of the perpetuity of the ministry and the ordinances, because it excluded the excellent fraternity of Quakers. Nevertheless, I yielded, and left it to stand as it was. And my case is the same with that of Dr. Cox. Was he born a Quaker? Nevertheless, I yielded, and left it to stand as it was. And my case is the same with that of Dr. Cox. Was he born a Quaker? so was I. Did he read Fox? so did I. Was he taught to disregard the Sabbath? so was I. Hence, I claim to be as competent to speak on that article as he. It is true, as Dr. C. has said, that the Quakers could not come into our Alliance if this article did not exist, because they could not join in our devotions. But why then should we have an article formally excluding? [As for myself, I have fully concurred with the sentiments of the speaker on this point from the begining.]

As to the eternal punishment article, I may speak with confidence that there are many persons on this floor who could not join with us if we adopt it. We cannot have all essential doctrine, and why this more than others? The doctrine of everlasting punishment is not essential to evangelical religion. I have friends and brethren who deny it, and vet the genuineness of their piety and orthower than others are the base of the properties. Her day evening to relate her experience. Her whose had was violently opposed to her baptism, and forbade her coming; she, however, felt it to the duty to obey God rather than her lusband, and came to the metuty to obey God rather than her lusband, and came to the metuty to be severe trail she had to pass that it to stand was violently opposed to her baptism, and forbade her coming; she, however, felt it to the duty to obey God rather than her duty to obey God r

For the Christian Reflector.

Martha's Vineyard.

friend, Mr. Stuart, is also from Oxford, and system or or being here gives assurance that we are not of the Oxford sect.

A denial of the doctrine of everlasting punshment does not involve a belief of Universalism. I have known men humble, meek, and holy, who denied the doctrine, but who nevertheless did not believe in the everlasting selection of all men. I have known men humble, meek, and holy, who denied the doctrine, but who nevertheless did not believe in the everlasting selection of all men. I herefore meeting the state of the selection of the control of the mirror steady for a few moments, so as to secure a photographic, or daguerreotype impression. Begin this process with the largest of our own islands—Martha's Vineyard. There is, I think, very little of its interesting history, or even its present state, generally known among your intelligent readers. The island stretch-scale the security of the control of the oxford secure a photographic, or daguerreotype impression. Begin this process with the largest of our own islands—Martha's Vineyard. There is, I think, very little of its interesting history, or even its present state, generally known among your intelligent readers. The island stretch-scale and the control of the oxford secure a photographic, or daguerreotype impression. Begin this process with the largest of our own islands—Martha's Vineyard. There is, I therefore meet the secure of the control of the oxford secure of the oxford secure

of vessels. Not less than three hundred of this character, are constantly abroad. How many fervent prayers must be ascending from their pious families at home, when the booming surges of old ocean, under the lashing fury of the storm, remind the islanders of the peril of their absent fathers, husbands, sons!

The island is divided into three townships, Chilmark on the western end. Tishuw in the

The Island is divided into infree townsnips, Chilmark on the western end, Tisbury in the centre, and Edgartown on the eastern extremity. This latter is the county town, with a safe and beautiful harbor, and more indications of quiet comfort, than of growth.

It is a little remarkable—though the principal religious society, twenty years since was Unitarian, there are now on the whole

was Unitarian, there are now on the whole island, none but Evangelical churches, and these are equally divided—four each of Baptist, Methodist, and Congregationalist—the former having the larger number of communicants. Very pleasant it is to notice the general prevalence among them, of that practical Evangelical Alliance, which unites them cardially in endeavors to promote love and cordially in endeavors to promote love, and provoke to zeal and self-denial in the Sa-viour's cause.

The venerable father Pease still preaches, chiefly to the Indian church at Gayhead;

and two other efficient pastors are now laboring with the Baptist churches in Holmes Hole and Edgartown. That at West Tisbury, which has just completed a beautiful meeting-house, and has a new, convenient parsonage in close proximity to it, is waiting and praying for a good wastor. May their

parsonage in close proximity to it, is waiting and praying for a good pastor. May their destitution be soon supplied! Of the four Baptist churches on the island, the Indian, at Gayhead, already mentioned, is the oldest, having been formed in 1694. There are, I think, but two older of this denomination, in the State,—the church in North Swansea, and the first Baptist church, Boston. The Holmes Hole church was Boston. The Holmes Hole church was formed in 1780, that in Edgartown, in 1823, and West Tisbury in 1832. These churchand West Tisbury in 1832. These church-es have now an aggregate of 460 members, having increased one hundred per cent in the last dozen years. There are delightful spec-imens of genuine piety among them. Nor is it easy to find a place in our Common-wealth, where the rigors of winter, and the heat of summer are a mitigated where the heat of summer are so mitigated, where the scenery is so picturesque, and the air so bracing, where kinder hearts and hands can welcome the pilgrim stranger, and cause many thanksgivings to God, for what his grace has here achieved. A. B. C.

# The Way to Heaven.

How poor you are if you have no heaven but this world. You have nothing but a little part of this clod of earth, and what is it all worth? If you have a little more land than some of your neighbors, or if you are in a way to make more money than others, if your accommodations are better than others, and you have more worldly conveniences and oleasures than others, or if you are promoted a little higher among men than some others are, what a poor portion is this, and how mis-erable are you who have no better happiness

was. We are assuming to make a creed, or to legislate for mankind, or to add some further than the argument in favor of truth. But if that he our object, let us not content ourselves with nine articles. If we pass this article, we shall be called tormentiates, and add a new seems and the came of the called tormentiates, and add a new seems and the came of the called tormentiates, and add a new of Backus' Church History of New England assigns, as pure, as holy, and as dear to me as any others, who do not believe the desire the called tormentiates of the control of the careful examines to the control of the careful examines to the strength of the control of the careful examines to the careful examination, I find references to these and parallel of Backus' Church History of New England assigns, as pure, as holy, and as dear to me as any others, who do not believe the desire the control of the control of the careful examines to the control of the careful examines to the control of the careful examines to the careful examination, I find references to these and parallel of Backus' Church History of New England as pious, as pure, as holy, and as dear to me as any others, who do not believe the desire the control of the careful examines to the control of the careful examines to the control of the careful examines to the control of the control of the careful examines to the control of the careful examines to

ed at Nantucket, and Chappaquidick, have been Indians; and some delightful testimonies of their piety and excellence, even from their opponents, have been preserved.

The Indian families, so far as my own personal observation has extended, all now speak the English language, and are more fully conformed in their domestic habits and employments to the simplicity of country life, a generation or two since, among the humble families of our interior population, than any thing I have witnessed for a long time. Fervent and consistent piety, industry, and sobriety now characterize very many of them. They and their children can read God's word with pleasure and profit, and a few good books were found in almost every dwelling.

Within about thirty years of the first settlement of the whites on this island, the poor Indians were diminished one half, chiefly, it is said, by a pestilential disease, which swell wast numbers of them away. Ninety years later, viz., in 1764, there were twenty-three hundred and thirteen Indians. The former have since nearly doubled, while the latter have still farther diminished. The temperance reform has done much for them, and indeed for all classes of the inhabitants. No intoxicating drinks are now sold, except by Apothecaries; and as a natural consequence, the poor-houses are nearly empty, and the mail entirely so.

As might naturally be inferred from its maritime position, a very large part of the male population are seamen. Such, too, is the enterprise of the islanders, that almost all who follow the seas, are masters or mates of vessels. Not less than three hundred of this character, are constantly abroad. How many fervent prayers must be ascending from their pious families at home, when the

BY AMANDA M. EDMOND. The minster bells pealed loud and long High o'er the sacred face, As gathered there a noble throng, A gay and courtly train,
To celebrate with proud array
A monarch's coronation day.

Around the royal brow was placed, Around the royal prove was placed,
Amid the stately ring,
As rich a crown as erer graced
The head of Eastern king;
With glittering gold and costly gem,
It was a gorgeous diadem.

-Few years had rolled their rapid flight Since that eventful hour, ire glory's sun went down in night, And fled the kingly power. traitor cut the monarch down— A traitor cut the monarch down— Death took the king, his foe the crown.

Fresh from the gory battle plain, I saw a victor come,
And followed him, a martial train,
To sound of stirring drum.
And chariots, loaded high with spoil, Rolled heavy o'er the beaten soil

I saw them wreathe his temples o'er
With shining laurels, then,
And marked his hands were stained with gore,
The blood of slaughtered men. And placed him high in lists of fame. Shorn of his honors, 'neath the pall

I saw the hero laid. And withered in their freshness, all His beauteous laurels fade; His spirit, stained with human blood, I heard a dying Christian speak With rapture of his crown. I knew that one so pure and meek Had sought not earth's renown,

Where is thy crown ? with eager tongue

I asked the dying saint,
And on his trembling accents hung,
For life grew weak and faint.
'In heaven,' he, pointing upward, cried,
And sweetly smiled, fell back, and died. "Twas then I saw how honors fade.

His treasures in the skies,— Alone is rich, to whom is given A cross on earth, a crown in heaven

His coronation none shall-see, Save those around the throne, Where pain and grief forever flee, And death is all unknown. Where change comes not, nor fortune frowns, The King of kings the Christian crowns!

The Freshyterim, in an article on the war, utsers the following is: the finite state. We are the early out of christian Hostility to War.

The Preshyterim, in an article on the war, utsers the following is: the constitution of christian state the state of consistent war, utsers the following is: the state of the state of christian state the state of the state of the state of christian state of the state of the state of the state of christian state of the s

hear it preached, much less desire to sustain the ministry of the word. Public worship loses its attraction. The ordinances cease to be valued. Sababath schools are not sustained. And the social prayer meeting is neglected. And the social prayer meeting is neglected. Yes prayer is neglected, also—

Prayer sposingly to correy The bissues God designed to give.'

And is it not passing strange that such prayer should be neglected? We are assured that the effectual fervent prayer of the rightnoons man availeth much.' The prayers of Elias are adduced in attestation of this truth, "He prayed earnestly that it might not rain.' He prayed earnestly that it might not rain.' The evidences of that prayer were extensively known at the time, for a great famine was throughout all the land.' Have the hundreds belonging to these churches offered such prayer lines there years past, and yet no one has seen the evidences? The smallest of these churches includes two or three times the number required to saye Sodom, provided all are righteous. If from one such church the effectual prayer was offered, our many sins have grieced away the Holy Spirit. The most efficient agent has withdrawn his gracious influences from us. The deep spiritual drought, now withering these churches, is evidence that such prayer has not been offered.

Our many sins have grieced away the Holy Spirit. The most efficient agent has withdrawn his gracious influences from us. The means of grace consequently have lost their prower over our hearts and consciences. The trowns of Heaven are suspended over us. And what should alarm us is, the fact that so many appear tolling to have it so. If there was not a willingness, we have deep the first of the world not some the proper over our hearts and consciences. The means of grace consequently have lost their power over our hearts and consciences. The means of grace consequently have lost their provents of the world not say the provent of the world not say the provent of the world not say the provent of the world not say t

where the management means against a congress in the work which makes our experience; the writtens of management and the contraction of the work of the means of the contraction of the work of the wo

it is sorrow which makes our experience; it is sorrow which teaches us to feel properly for ourselves and others. We must feel deeply before we can think rightly. It is not in the tempest and storm of passion we can reflect, but afterward; when the waters have gone over the soul; and like precious gems and rich merchandise which the wild

That man alone is happy, who has something to love, truly and sincerely. If he han o wife nor children, like Cowper, he may be attached to a dumb creature—a bird or a dog. James Montgomery, the poet, has lived for years, with no other companion than a cat. Our attachments are strong—and we are so constituted, that our affections are drawn out upon something. A favorite tree or flower—or devotion to some particular service may yield us exquisite pleasure.—Few men who have some object to love, turn out to be depraved and wretched. They who have nothing to love, are often outcasts from society, and die miserably at last.

### Slaves should have the Bible.

One of the most fearful elements in system of American slavery, is its withholding the Bible from its victims. These it first robs of freedom as their God-given birthright, and then it refuses to them the very Magna Charta of the soul. It is worse than vain to talk of a Christianity that can do this. Add to taking from a man liberty of limb, the liberty of pressing to his heart an open Bible, would call the earnest attention of our renders, to an address of the committee appointed at the late Conference against slavery, held in this city.

this city.

To THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC:—At a convention of ministers and church members, held in Boston on Thursday, the 21st of January, 1847, to consider what more we ought to do in behalf of the slaves of our country, the members present were impressed with the duty resting upon us, and not yet even undertaken, of giving to our enslaved fellow-countrymen the Bible and other blessings of the Gospel, on the same principles that guide us in giving them to the benighted of other nations; and of meeting and removing the obstacles thereto in a similar manner.

The undersigned, representing several denominations of Christians, were appointed a committee to take suitable measures for laying this subject before the churches, and endeavoring to bring them to some united ef-

of giving the Bible to the slaves, on the same principles as to others. And we propose that all who sign such memorials, shall give a proof of their earnestness and pledge of their readiness to aid in the work, by contributing to the Society addressed, at the same time, such amount of money as they think proper, to be devoted exclusively to the SLAVE'S at-

Scriptures in China was actually resolved upon, China was all open to receive the Bi-ble. And we do not believe one half of our ble. And we do not believe one had of our own country is more inaccessible to the Bible than China. The discussions which will take place while the churches are coming forward to move the societies, and while the managers are getting ready to work, will have prepared the way at the South. The work can be done, as soon, and as fast as we will

unite to do it.

There are many and most urgent reasons why no time should be lost in commencing and completing this work. Here are three millions of people at our does within of people at our door, utterly and deprived of the means of intellectual improvement, and cut off from sources of intellectual enjoyment. The ble, which we propose to give them, is the best supply of both. Give them the Bi-ble, which thousands of slaves already know enough to read, and millions of others will soon learn, if we give them the book. The Bible is the best book for adults to learn to read. We boast of living in a Protestant country, and that the Bible is the religion of Protestants,' and yet virtually consent to the withholding of the Bible from three millions withholding of the Blole from three minions of our own Protestant population. Our gravest charge against Popery, of withholding the Bible from the people, lies with equal force against ourselves. Many of us are anxious to extend the circulation of the Scriptures and the blessings of religious liberty to Rome. But with what face can we ask Rome have first supplied our own people with Bi-bles, and wiped away the reproach that over one half the United States there is no more freedom to search and to obey the Scriptures, than in Rome itself. If Slavery canno re the circulation of the Scriptures, the every ought to withdraw from the field, le alayery ought to withdraw from the field, les haply it find it hard to fight against God. In the free circulation of the the free circulation of the Scriptures should prove the means which God will bless for emancipating the slaves, can we expect eman cipation to be effected in any safer, easier of re salutary way, than through the instru-ntality of the Bible? That three millions mentality of the Bible 4 That three millions of Bible readers will continue to be held as slaves, is contrary to all the lessons of history. Whatever efficacy other means may have, in hepling or hindering emancipation, it must surely come when we shall have given the night enlarge on the benefits to be

hoped to ourselves and to the cause of reli-gion among us. Here is something that we can do for the slave; something on which we can all unite, without a compromise of our principle, however diverse may be our views, whether of religious doctrine or in points con-cerning slavery itself—for we all agree that the slaves ought to have Bibles, and that we ought to give them. In how many congregations will it serve as a harbinger of peace and a pioneer of heavenly influences, to come together, and act with one heart in giving the Bible to the slaves!

In carrying out the object for which the mmittee was constituted, we do not anticipate the necessity of any complicated ma-chinery. When once the public attention shall have been fully directed to it, we confidently expect the work will be do through the pastors alone, with the co-opera-tion of the religious press. But in setting the thing in motion, and giving it such an impetus as it requires, we think it is necessary to employ some agents, and to issue some circulars, forms of memorial, and pam-phlets. For this purpose funds are requisite, and to ask these funds is the object of this pub-lication. We spread the case before the bene volent, with the assurance that all moneys contributed shall be faithfully employed in promoting the object; and that the more we are enabled to do, the sooner can the Christian public be awakened, informed, and united in accomplishing our object.

Funds for this purpose may be sent to TIMOTHY GILBERT. WILLIAM SEARS. John Gove. Boston, January 23, 1847.

# THE REFLECTOR.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1847.

Foreign Correspondence.

# Letters from the Absent Editor.

The next great event in this history of tragedies, was the actual emancipation of the slaves. It took place in 1793. The white inhabitants, no longer able to maintain themselves against the combined force of the French government and the colored natives, sought the protection of Great Britain; and after some deliberation the British govern-French, and subjugate the rebellious mulattoes and negroes. This led the French commissioners to declare, by proclamation, all groes from thenceforth free, on condition of resorting to their standard; and it was this Barbadoes, and are to meet again at Jacuet, Wilmot Proviso, and blench not, hope will for ncement that settled the question for both the planters and their British protectors. The Haytien forces, commanded in the north by Toussaint L'Overture, and in the south by Andrew Rigaud, gathered immense ength, and fought with signal success. The British suffered greatly, withal, from the climate. Thousands died, by fever; and though their forces were frequently recruited by new supplies from home, they were com-pletely defeated. Edwards, who tells the slaveholder's story and devotes a hundred pages to this portion of the history of the revolution, says:—'No sort of alternative re-mained to General Maitland, [the British der,] but a speedy retreat for the wreck of his worn-out veterans, and to abandon forever a country which, after five bloody years of hopeless warfare within its borders. has furnished its invaders with just space enough, and no more, for the graves of 20,-000 brave soldiers and seamen !- sacrificed to the vain project of seizing on a territory which, after obtaining it, we must have new

ly peopled, to render it productive!' A new order of things followed the evacu ation of the British. The white inhabitants who had not previously fled to the United States or some other country, and who had survived the terrible conflicts of the revolution, now for the most part bade a last adies to this beautiful island. The brave and noble-hearted Toussaint, though a black and born a slave, arose to the possession of unpower. Dessalines and Christophe were military generals, of great energy and influence, under him; and a new nation came suddenly into being, unlike any other existing on earth-a nation of emancipated

slaves, rich in productive resources and the gret that we cannot give him another welimplements of war, but unused to freedom, come, and recall that pleasant excursion to to active thought, to personal self-reliance, his recollection, when he shall visit Boston and above all to legislation and civil power.

on his return, via the United States, to EngThe measures, however, adopted and enland. He will leave the tropics at an earlier forced by the government, were generally ju- date than will be safe for us. We comdicious; and had they never been interrupt- mend him and his travelling companion to ed by foreign invaders, it is believed the the hospitalities of our countrymen,-to the Haytiens would have made a successful ex- rich comforts and sweet associations of those periment of freedom and self-government, American cities where there are so many nonotwithstanding all the disadvantages arising ble hearts and delightful homes. from their want of culture, and habits of moving only at the beck of others and by external compulsion. As it has been, they have not altogether failed; some may think Jehovah Jesus is the same yesterday,

delightful picture of the state of things in not fail nor be discouraged.' That He, in the island, under Toussaint, previous to the whom all fulness dwells, has power to exelast invasion of the French. Such regula- cute his decrees, is as certain as that he had tions were made as secured industry, and power on earth to unseal the eyes of the amply rewarded it. The plantation negroes blind and the hearing of the deaf, to make ed, healthful, and happy. From the History life. It is as certain as that he now liveth published in London in 1818, we extract the and hath dominion. If it be not certain, then following :-

degree of sumptuousness in their mode of living, and possessed all the enjoyments to be derived from rank or dignity. Many of their houses were furnished with a splendor equalled by few Europeans: there was a general fondness for show, interspersed with individual instances of true tusts and real elements. Their etiquette had reached a de-refinement scarcely to be credited:

Those who formed the great bulk of the people, and who lived in humble privacy, distovered the same passions and propensities which are conspicuous in negroes in all conditions. Their fondness for infancy and their leaf to their leafer. ditions. Their fondness for infancy and youth, their reverence for age, their tenderness for all the relations of life, seemed rathrare occurrence.

by his presence was testified in various course of folly and of guilt? borious and costly devices,-from the com- as thou art concerned, from the church and placent look to the loudest acclamation. Su- the circle of which thou art a member? nech decorations covered the principal houses. Let us endeavor to feel that, while in our as he passed along; and triumphal arches unbelief, we are far from God and from rest graced his entry into all the towns. Wher- Return unto thy rest, O my soul, for the ever he went, the sincerest welcome was ex- Lord hath dealt bountifully with thee.' pressed in every countenance. The military received him in their proudest array; and the whole population hailed his arrival and

Such was the auspicious period of peace dence in one of our exchanges :and freedom that followed the scenes of revoutline. We have omitted particular incidents,—incidents illustrating the fidelity, the magnanimity, and the bravery of the victorious revolters, as surprising and thrilling as any recorded in history. The closing events in Toussaint's career, which belong to a subsequent period, we shall be hardly content to pass without rehearsing, but we will not detain the reader with these at present. We find it necessary to both condense and abridge the interesting facts, which our reading and observation supply to an almost boundless

extent. We cannot omit to mention, before we despatch this letter on its voyage aux Etats-Unis, that Port au Prince has been visited, ment sent an army hither to expel the the last week, by Rev. Mr. Birrell, of Liver-to defeat the right. Let us thank any oracle, pool, one of a deputation from the Baptist Missionary Society of England to the missions in the West Indies. His companion in manner of slavery abolished, and all the nea port of this island at which the British steamers touch semi-monthly. From thence they will take passage to Jamaica. The re cent application of the Jamaica missionaries How to make a Prayer-Meeting Interfor farther aid from the Society, of which they were last year independent, and the difficulties which have arisen in some of the churches, growing perhaps out of the leader- as to your own enjoyment, and the edifici ship system, are probably the principal cir- tion of others, in taking the 'key note' at the cumstances which have led to the appoint- opening of the meeting. ment of this deputation. Various important 2. Be brief in your prayers and remarks. Long Bird's; and in each discourse he unfolded Near the close, he always prayed for the sinner's obligations. Such preaching, in Dont say over that old long prayer every

> so much, as to be aided in our conceptions of pected that a man will pray for every object the Divine character and the plan of redemption? What attainment like this.—to be Divinity in an exhortation. True prayer has strengthened with might in the inner man, a definite object. To that it clings, and ex and to know the love of Christ which pass- pends its force. But the prayers of some eth knowledge!

of the mountains which overlook the city and heart to a focal point, if you would be 'effecthe plain, from the South; and we only re- tual."

### The Spirit of Faith.

they have abundantly succeeded. Certainly, day and forever.' Why then should his folthey are now at peace; education is encour- lowers distrust his faithfulness? It is enough, aged, and there is evident progress in trade, surely, that he has given them the pledge agriculture, and the useful arts. It should that he shall see of the travail of his soul be remembered that the history of this re- and shall be satisfied;' and that, in pursupublic is not yet finished.

The historians of St. Domingo all draw a glory as the waters cover the deep, he shall received wages, and were in general content- the stormy sea a calm, and raise the dead to may we cast away our hope that he has 'The superior class had arrived at a high risen from the dead, and conclude that his

general fondness for show, interspersed with of the gospel. Men must receive it, as mod-individual instances of true taste and real el-sands are actually seen doing who profess to have no more experience of its truths than gree of refinement scarcely to be credited:
and the services of their domestics were performed with surprising promptitude and celerity. The most perfect ease was conspicuous in every face, and gaiety of heart seemold to season every repast. In conversation.

His confidence ed to season every repast. In conversation, no subject was inadmissible, except that of their former condition, the remembrance of which could not fail of exciting astonishment seen, and with his ears heard, and what his which could not tail of exciting assonishment seen, and with his care heart, and with at the acuteness of argument and brilliancy own hands have handled of the word of life.

own hands have handled of the word of life.

Even his experience is no mere rhapsody

er strengthened than impaired by the acquisition of liberty. Their favorite amusements were now indulged without restraint; but the good order which generally prevailed, have ascended to the purer joys of heaven. were now indulged without restraint; but the good order which generally prevailed, rendered the interposition of public justice, and the infliction of punishment, events of He has never deceived them. A thousand While the people were thus enjoying the times has he been better to them than ever blessings of liberty and peace, Toussaint their fears. Never has he said to the seed made a tour of the island, and visited the of Jacob, 'seek ye me in vain.' Has not Je city of St. Domingo, which, with the whole hovah given his Son to die for the lost Spanish colony, had been ceded to France in Has he not seated himself upon a throne of 1795, but had not, till now, acknowledged mediation? What higher evidence of mercy the new government of Hayti. The histori- and truth can we require? 'He that spared an from whom we have quoted says :- 'The not his own Son, but delivered Him up for reception which Toussaint met with in his us all, how shall he not with him also freely progress through the land, was such as might give us all things?' O Christian, why have gratified the heart of the greatest po- shouldst thou doubt thy God and thy Sa tentate on earth. The satisfaction inspired viour? Is not thine, in doing it, equally a forms, from the simple garland to more la- wonder at his absence from thee, and, so far

# An Opinion of John Randolph.

We cut the following from a correspo

John Randolph was accustomed to olutionary strife, of which we have given an that the South must ever, in the long strife rescue. In the North, he said there could be no unity of action, since there was no agreement in opinion.'

How true. Here political factions and parties sunder men, and present the North, ever unity. But no parties, nor factions can sunder southern men when slavery is made the compact union to uphold the wrong. Norththat at this point utters a fact, and let us hope the time is coming when truth as well as eronce blend in a reality.

# esting and Profitable.

1. Be there in season. Much is depending

objects will doubtless be secured by it, as the prayers and exhortations destroy the life of gentlemen are eminently qualified for the a meeting. How often is a good state of service they have undertaken. We know mind, prayed out of you, by a long, stereo not when we have formed a more agreeable typed prayer. More can pray and speak acquaintance, or been more richly refreshed you are short; and as the meeting is designby Christian intercourse and instruction, than ed to be social in its character, the greater the we have in this visit. Mr. B. gave us two variety, the better the interest. We often sermons on the Sabbath, one at Mr. Jones' think of the old lady, whose husband always house, and one at the Wesleyan Chapel, Mr. made a long prayer, and the same prayer the gospel with such clearness and simplici- gress.' One day at prayers, she discovered ty, and with such sweetness and purity both her bread was burning: and knowing if she of sentiment and of style, that we forgot all waited the usual time, it would be too late to other things, and even the preacher himself, save it, she pulled him by the coat and whis in contemplations of the Saviour's love, and pered loudly in his ear-'pray for Congress.

such a land, is like cold water to a thirsty time you pray.

soul. What want we—here or anywhere—

3. Pray and speak to the point. It is not expected to the point. have almost an hundred objects, and as long We passed one day with Mr. B., and oth- as Adam was in naming the cattle and er friends, at a pleasant cottage on the side fowl at the creation. Bring your mind and

4. Pray and speak in a distinct and natu- palliate the latter. Both were wrong-both ral tone of voice. The object of a social called loudly for the indignant protest of meeting is mutual edification. In order to every freeman, and with whatever praise we follow you in prayer, or be instructed by your utter the names of Hampden, Milton, and remarks, your brethren must hear and understand you. Do not mumble your prayers, nor dom, with the same praise, and even with in an unnatural tone utter them. To touch far higher, for the boon itself is greater, are the finer chords of the soul, and awaken a we to pronounce the name of Roger William true feeling of devotion within, prayer must as the great assertor, and the first practical strike the ear with a distinct and natural expounder of religious freedom. sound, like the clear vibrations of a well- The system of the Massachusetts Puritar

uned harp. 5. Be regular in your attendance. You according to its principles, heresy, or any will not feel like a stranger. One who at- freedom of thought which led to a departure tends but now and then, feels an awkwardness either in faith or practice, from the standard W. ers, or to be benefitted himself.

### Tribute to New-England.

Mr. Greely, of the N. Y. Tribune, who has late 'If there be any sincere friend of Temperance

Puritans would confine themselves to the de-

this: that the Puritans having suffered op- But this is not a solitary instance, stand pression in England, came over here to wor-ship God in their own way, bringing with other penal infliction on account of heresy, the liberty of framing such a society as they There were many according to their own choice, and that there- New England,—was the constant occupation dicate the alternative which despotism altioned the justice of a treaty which Massa we prescribe, worship at the altar which we from the colony for holding heretical opin and you shall be denied the rights of a citi- went, with two companions, to visit a frie setts most unfortunately introduced into their the following day, they were unceremoniou

bind their consciences by the enactments of the legal questions which he propounded, uneither a civil or an ecclesiastical despotism; til at length the Governor, unable either to and the Puritans of Massachusetts did this cope with his logic, or to restrain his own as effectually on a small scale, and by the de-creees of a majority, as Charles I. and arch-ter. They had 'denied infant baptism,' and bishop Laud had ever done it by the decrees had deserved death, and he would not of the Star chamber, and the bayonets of the have such trash brought into their jurisdic army. Whatever principles will justify or palliate the former, will equally justify and Such are specimens of Puritan justice.

was one which admitted of no dissent, and,

-he is not at home; and as he cannot help which it had erected, was the greatest of feeling guilty in neglecting his duty in this crimes-and to be punished by the severest respect, he is poorly prepared to benefit oth- inflictions. Its framers said to all the world, just as ecclesiastical tyranny, when aided by the civil power, has always said, We are the chosen saints of the Lord-the true church of Christ-all others, such as Familists, Roman Catholics, Baptists, and Quakers, are heretics y visited the metropolis of New-England, returns schismatics, and disorganizers, and are to be p his post and makes the following comments:—

punished for their opinions with banishment. punished for their opinions with banishment, whipping, hanging, and the like inflictions. To this Commonwealth Roger Williams

Suasism by Legal, we wish he could spend a few days in Massachusetts with his eyes open. The Bay State was the first, we believe, to attempt the repression of the drunkard-manufacture by law; and through evil and good fortune, the attempt has been persevered in to this day. Her Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and moet of her law-makers are pledged champions of Total Abstinence; her laws condemn the Lique Traffic throughout her borders.

And, though at first presisted and defied as hers, they are now very generally enforced. There are probably few or no Agricultural towns in which intoxicating liquors are openly sold; and there are townships of Ten Thousand inhabitants or over, half engaged in manufactures, wherein not a drop of ardent spirits can be obtained at any price. Even in Worcester, the largest inland town in New-England, not a drop is openly sold; though perhaps it may be secretly obtained at two or three places. Even in Boston, we did not see a decanter of strong drink in the course of extensive perambulations. Of course liquor is sold there, and circulates freely in sly deas, gambling-houses, brothels, etc. but no man can bonestly plead temptation in excuse for drinking there, for liquor openly solicits no man.

That this state of things is exceedingly favorable to Temperance, no observing man can doubt. The contrast between the bloated and rum-burnt faces exhibited by several in Congress and the utter absence of such from the Massachusetts House, must strike the most casual observer.

New-England excels all the world beside in the proportion of her people who actually do something for a living, and falls proportionably short in the number of loafers and drones. Men, women and children are all at work—nearly all producing or fabricating; very few helping others do nothing.

There (and where else !) you may see the wives of merchants, lawyers, dergymen, bank cashiers, etc. doing all their own housework, including the early of the proportion of the people who actually do something for a living, and fiel came, and began to utter the thoughts which Bay State was the first, we believe, to attempt the sprang up in his mind concerning the inquisof freedom of inquiry, and freedom of speech Roger Williams and his Detractors.

The charge of sedition is of modern income the shadow of argument to support it.

What then was the real issue between Mr lineation of their many virtues, they would Williams and the Massachusetts Puritans find few to dissent from them. But when It was no personal enmity, for he respected they go beyond this, and attempt to palliate them in the ordinary relations of life, and their faults, and justify their crimes, and espe- was respected by them. It was merely the cially, when in doing this they find it ne- the former comprehended the rights inheren cessary to sacrifice a great and honored name, in the moral nature of man, while the latte it is not strange that they find themselves ar- did not. The former held that the Church rayed against the moral sentiments of the and the State should be separate; the latte munity. This is precisely the position that they should be united. The one main in which the writer in the Boston Recorder, tained that a man is responsible for his reliwho signs 'R. C.' to his articles, finds himgious opinions to God alone; the other held
self placed. He finds both history and pubthat he is responsible also to the civil state. lic opinion strongly set against him, and he This issue, which grew wider and wider with is obliged, of course, to denounce them as almost every act of Williams' life, and every erroneous, to draw pictures of the imagina opinion which he expressed, at length led tion, instead of presenting facts, and even to his banishment. The whole history of the put forth doctrines which would justify destransaction plainly shows that he was banpotism itself, in order to vindicate the Gen- ished, because the rulers of Massachusetts eral Constitution and the clergy of Massa-could not comprehend the nature of the reli chusetts in their oppressive and cruel treatment of Roger Williams.

The doctrine of political philosophy which deternal truth, dearer than life, they regarded he has borrowed for this purpose, is as dan-gerous as it is wrong. It is no less than ed him for holding it.

them a charter from the king, which granted though many a writer seems so to regard it. pleased, provided only in so doing, they did character, less conspicuous indeed, but still not violate the laws of England-that being showing that to punish for heresy-to enall of one mind, they framed their compact deavor to root it out and extirpate it from fore Roger Williams, and all others who came of both the minister and the magistrate in to join them in Massachusetts, had the alter- those early days. Scarcely had the settlenative of either submitting to the contract, ment at Salem begun, when John and Sam however unfair and oppressive, or of remov- uel Brown, one of them an officer in the coling themselves from the colony; and if they ony, were sent bank to England because they would do neither of them, they could not and their followers would not submit to the complain if they were banished or punished decree of the majority, abolishing Episcopa in any other manner that might be appoint- forms of worship, but persisted in setting up ed. This is the argument which a good-na- a worship according to the church of Eng tured writer has employed in the North land. A few years later, John Eliot, the American Review, for July, 1846, which R. purest name in Puritan history, was called C. with diluted strength, has copied into the before the court, and made to apologize for Boston Recorder. It goes to assert and vin-preaching a sermon in which he had que ways presents to its victims. It says every- chusetts had made with the Pequod Indian the world over, and in all ages of his- Later still, Ann Hutchinson and about sixty tory, 'Submit to our laws, pay the taxes of her friends and adherents were banished direct, and all will be well; refuse to do this, jons. In 1651, Dr. John Clarke, of Newpor zen, and the protection of law, and must living at Lynn. Here, while preaching o either leave our State, or suffer the penalties the Sabbath to the members of the family which we appoint.' This is the language of and others who had come in he and his con tyrannical government, whether civil or ecclesiastical, wherever found, and embodies taken forcibly to the tavern of the town, and the principle which the fathers of Massachu- on being brought before the magistrate on ly committed to prison in Boston, to await That they had any right to do this derived what was called their trial. It at length from any source whatever, we most earnest- came on, and never was a more iniquito ly deny, and we believe that all thoughtful mockery enacted in a court of law. 'In the men will join us in the denial. The Puri- forenoon,' says Dr. Clarke, 'we were examans came here to found a civil State, not a ined; in the afternoon, without producing joint Stock Company, or a Fourierite com- either accuser, witness, jury, law of God o munity, and in doing this, they were bound man, we were sentenced.' Each one wa by the laws of humanity, and by the princi- sentenced to pay a fine, or to be well whipt." ples of the Christian religion. They had no and they were to be detained in prison until nore right to do violence to the social laws the fine was paid, though citizens of another which God has written in the hearts of men, colony, and owing no allegiance whatever to than has the Pope of Rome, or the Autocrat the court of Massachusetts. In the cours of Russia. It is an offence against humanis of the proceeding, Dr. Clarke puzzled the ty itself, to crush men's moral nature, and tribunal before which he was arraigned, with

ever be reversed. convictions of all who have faithfully studied of glory. From this time the inter sectarian prejudice has disabled the under- has but begun.' R. C. stands almost alone in his opinions, and we feel sure that the day is far

distant when these opinions will be endorsed

by many intelligent members of the denom-

ination to which he belongs. JUSTICE.

man was torn from a beloved companion, a futher removed from his family, a son from kind parents, a brother hurried off from afkind parents, a brother hurried off from affectionate kindness-a citizen, a man of business. The funeral came; an appropriate prayer was made at the house. The coffin ooked into at home, and then the procession moved to the house of God, where solemn borders of the grave, and the mourning com-pany. But the most stricken one was not there. She mourned alone, with health impaired. The coffin was borne to the grave, and lowered down. Friends cust a mournful look there. The assembly dispersed. In returning from that impressive scene, I passed a store. It was shut. Darkness and silence reigned within. One of its occupants, the senior partner, had just entered the new-made grave. My heart sunk within me. Is such a true sketch of earth's scenes? Are such dark clouds continually settling upon the abodes of men? Yes, I must die! You must! Every person is destined to the grave. What comes then? What will be true of us the next moment after death? God speaks in his providences. Who hears—obeys—is pre paring for eternity? O sinner, stop! You may be within a step of ruin—of eternal death. Listen to the entreaties of Heaven. Fall as a penitent before the cross. Then, when you come out on the other side Jordan, a crown of glory will fall on your head, and angels will bear you to a there. She mourned alone, with health im- were adopted :other side Jordan, a crown of glory will fall

as a pledge that the doors are to be opened for all Christian men among us who have given in their subscription to the doctrinal basis as adopted in London, to unite in consultation, deliberation and action, at a meeting to be called for the purpose; in organizing the American Alliance.

No other course, we are sure, will secure the approbagion and the future cooperation of the Christian community in the United States. There should be no appearance of forestalling public opinion on great and important points, nor any oceasion given for any to object that the whole thing was cut and carved to their hands by a self-appointed commission. The interests involved in the organization are too momentous, too precious, to be perilled by any such exclusive course. We know that in these remarks we have expressed the jedgment of the vast body of Christians in this community.

The purport of the foregoing caution is, we confess, beyond our comprehension, and the more below of the community of the States, understood to include all who are nominally evangelical Christians? I sthe Christianity in the United States, understood to include all who are nominally evangelical Christians? I sthe Christianity of the North, to be so amalgamated by this movement with the Christianity of the South, as to disrobe the former of its power of moral testimony? If the effect of the movement here be the same as we fear it has been in England, and in its incipiency, the cause of humanity, we are confident, is to be thrown back, rather than advanced. If the purpose be not to as mit alaveholders, as was done in London, why by those who deem themselves qualified carothlera, to special conditions, the contribution of frank utterance to that effect! If this question is to be made a practical one, and is to be met at all, why should it not be commended to the free, unfertually to carry out the contribute for the same might be urged in respect to the entire basis on which the Alliance rests. The whole subject, it seems to 5x, should be thrown open to as

had already been exercised upon Roger Williams, and was preparing for the Quakers of exceedingly happy promise, is in progress in the Cannon Street Baptist church, in this city, under the care of the Rev. Heavy Davis, and the same is true of a revival in the Pirst Baptist church, (Rev. Williams). Heavy Davis, and the same is true of a revival in the Pirst Baptist church, (Rev. Mr. Hedge's.) Brocklyn.

men of the age. It is sad to contemplate it Rev. Mr. Backus, of Chester, Geauga county, as it manifests itself on every page of our Ohio, writes to the N. Y. Evangelist, of a revival in early history. That it should have existed, that place, which owes its origin to the appointment is not surprising. But that it should now by the church of Christman as a day of fasting and is not surprising. But that it should now be vindicated as wisdom and pure piety, and that the victims whom it imprisoned, and banished, and whipped, and hanged, should be denounced as disorganizers and criminals, is, we confess, a matter of no small amazement, and the more so, when it is done by an educated man and a minister, like R. C.

But convenions. But that it should now by the church of Christmas as a day of fasting and prayer, in conformity to the recommendation if the Detroit Convention, in 1845, to held 'conventions for prayer.' The day was set apart as the beginning of a convention of prayer, 'to has as long,' ways the letter, 'as God, in his providence, should direct.' Fifeen churches, with their pasters, were invited to anything. The day came, and theselve try to anything. The day came, and theselve try to anything. But erroneous as he has pronounced all the stormy, a goodly assembly were convened. The narratives of history, and all the opinions of meeting was exceedingly solemn, and at its close markind, respecting Roger Williams and the treatment which he received, we have no fear that their narratives or opinions will lainly told it. The next day all felt that the Sparit of God had fallen on us: the deep meltings of God's people, and the solemnity of sinners, lainly told it. The next day was the Sabbath, and They are the deliberate before it closed, new-horn souls rejoiced in the hope our early history. They are also received deeper, richer and more prevalent. Numbers every by all intelligent men, save, perhaps, in a day come into the Kingdom, and the church is filler few instances in which hereditary hostility or with the love of God. Yet it seems that the worl

### Baptists in Indiana.

The Christian Messenger gives the number of Baptists in Indiana, at 17,307. Received by Imptism during the past year, 870; by letter 710; by relation 182; restored 25; dismissed 967; excluded 515; net gain in the State 5. The addition from The bell telled. It struck thirty-three.

A man in the vigor of life had died; one in whom many hopes centered. A married man was torn from a beloved companion, a father removed from his family.

Anniversary of the Vermont Temperance Society.—This was held at Springfield on the 20th moved to the house of God, where solemn remarks were uttered. Slow music heard—and another suitable prayer offered. I gazed sadly upon the aged parents, tottering on the beddened the solemn of the s

The from the conde and Congain the second of the second condense the c

He under de precis Re der de meason haptin we tr The linkers we trime tion v ti

A cogent address to the citizens of Vermont, was

on your head, and angels will bear you to a seat at the right hand of God.

F.

American Evangelical Alliance.

We see it stated that the American members of the Evangelical Alliance, were to meet on the 2d instant; in New York, preparatory to the formation of an American Evangelical Alliance. The first business would be to consider, and act upon the report of the Provisional Committee, previously appointed. The Evangelist states that

'The Committee, in their circular call, say of the meeting next Tuesday, 'as soon and as cordially as could be desired, they will rejoice to open the doors to all evangelical ministers and Christians, on their due subscription to the basis and the principles of the Alliance, to unite with the delegates, in counsel and in action, to perfect the organization of the American Evangelical Alliance. We regard this as a pledge that the doors are to be opened for all Christian men among us who have given in their subscription to the doctrinal basis as adopted in London, to unite in consultation, deliberation and action, at a meeting to be called for the purpose, in organizing the American Alliance.

Lake Cuanplian Stramboars.—We describ by an account, in the Burlington Free Press, of the sale country, in the Burlington Free Press, of the sale country, in the Burlington Free Press, of the sale country, that arrangements have been made for running the steamboats on the lake the coming season, as follows: The Whitehall is to continue under the command of her old and courteous captain, Lothrop. The Burlington is to be commanded by Capt. Anderson, formestly of the Winocoki. [The travelling porment of steamboat capitals, who has so long commanded that perfect to a detail will learn with regret that Capt. Sherman, he prince of steamboat capitals, who has so long commanded that perfect on of steamboat capitals, who has so long commanded that perfect of estamboat capitals, who has so long commanded that perfect of estamboat capitals, who has so long commanded that perfect on of steamboat capitals, who has so long commanded that perfect on of steamboat capitals, who has so lo

miltoe have not been able to publish Sabbath schools books, to the eatent they desired. Feeble schools are not a first they desired they desired. Feeble schools have of American representation or concurrence, then it will be difficult to deliver the community from the impression that here is not a Hierarchy in embryo.

Revival Intelligence.

Revival Intelligence.

We continue to receive encouraging accounts of awakening and of revivals in the churches.

Rev. L. Holmes, Groton, this State, writes to us:—You will be pleased to learn, that there is an increase of religious interest in this place. Several have indulged hope in the mercy of God, and others are inquiring the way of life.

The Providence Journal reports a revival in progress in one of the Methodist churches of that city. We also hear of the quickening influences of the Sparit in other churches in Providence. The Baptist church, Old Cambridge, we learn has been much revived.

er, Geauga county.

relist, 'of a revival in n to the appointment day of fasting and

apart as the begin-to last as long,' says lence, should direct.'

stors, were invited to

riment would amount

, and though very

ere convened. The

next day all felt that us: the deep melt-olemnity of sinners, vas the Sabbath, and

rejoiced in the hope

interest has seemed ent. Numbers every

ad the church is filled

seems that the work

gives the number of

. Received by bap-

; by letter 710; by re-missed 987; excluded The addition from

mer years whose rec-eived, makes the ag-er, as the editor thinks,

the State may be es-

pulation of Indiana, is

ERMONT TEMPERANCE Springfield on the 20th

were appointed, and on the subject of prose-on. Horace Eaton was

Vice Presidents, and

each county.
the resolutions that

stion to be decided by 1st Tuesday of March, nd fraught with more other on which th y

who vote for License, eglect to vote No Li-r the misery and crime arestricted traffic in in-

for the welfare of his

r exposure to the con-bar-room and the grog-el every father to vote

pare the minds of men

green the minus of men age crisis, there is need-al effort in the way of sation with those who portant bearings which the welfare of society, tions should be used by diffuse information and

et.
c undoubting confidence
ultimate success of the
renewedly pledge to it
tertions

izens of Vermont, was

be extensively distribu-

ES IN NEW ENGLAND.

are aware that the New Union, was formed in a Convention composed he New England States, property, and assumed S. S. Union n an enlarged 'spirit of d commends itself to the intheart. But either the

ceen misunderstood, ceen unacquainted with uile they have given lib-erican Union, they have heir own Union at home. d the Committee to much

d the Committee to much Jinion was destitute of mation, the Committee, churches for aid, at that able to obtain a capital by further liberality of the They have learnt that ributed liberally to the their agents; and at the key were contributing in aion.

ney were contributing in aion.

es, the Committee felt is done to acquaint the mof their own Union, hem. They knew that to sustain the Sabbath therefore, after consultation, brought the subject and Conventions, in the plast, with a view of aschurches in relation to

what, with a view of as-churches in relation to on. These several bed-he New England S. S. are willing to contribute jects of the Union, and e sum of \$3,000, pro-to to co-operate with them. not, in justice to them-

e Union, have induced ent to visit the churches, ore them, and to solicit cuterprise. The compublish Sabbath school esired. Feeble schools ept to a limited extent. shing a number of apothers, they have pubean the churches remain e committee have been attions for books, from land, as well as from by the computation of the committee have been attions for books, from land, as well as from by the committee have been attions for books.

inders of the Union.

increasing demand for he East and from the om the South, should in. Hence the lowest which to accomplish permanent fund of at

ndiana.

commendation of

# THE CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

tates that 'a revival is in progress in the in this city, under aptist church, (Rev.

the Senate, that the Treasury was on the eve of Bankruptey, and could not hold out twenty-four hours the Hon. George N. Briggs, is President of the Union, and gives it his cordial support.

Most respectfully your obedient servants,
In behalf of the Board,
Asa Wilburs.

As Wilhur,
Charles Warren,
Moses Pond,
Geo. Cummings,
Chs. E. Wiggin,
Boston, January 25, 1847.

### Slavery and Columbian College.

The communication which we publish below, is

in that matter yet, though it has been expected he would do so; I presume now, that he will not make the tatempt.

Messrs. Editors,—It probably has reached you through the press, that in Columbian College there has been great excitement for the last few days. It arose from slavery, and truly may we say, this is the mother of evils and calamities, wherever it exists. As this affair will be spoken of, and written upon, in all parts of the country, it may be well to state the facts, and allow the community to judge as the facts, and allow the community to judge as the facts, and allow the community to judge as the facts, and allow the community to judge as the facts, and allow the community to judge as the facts, and allow the reverants with him from Virginia some two or three years since. In the District of Columbia, there is a law which binds every master to register his servants. A violation of this law subjects the master to severe penalty. Besides this, after a year and a day, the servants become legally free.

This fact became known to two of Cart. Has

after a year and a day, the servants become legally free.

This fact became known to two of Capt. H's servants, (probably through the blacks of the city.) and they, led and directed by the native elements of their own minds, sought aid in the city. One succeeded, and had even obtained his free papers. The other failed, and consequently threw himself upon the sympathies of northern students. To one and another he went, and at last, to Henry J. Arnold, of Charlestown, Mass, and a member of the Junior Claes. He, feeling assured that this servant was legally free, gave him about \$14\$, enclosed in a note, saying, that this was done frome pure and honest motives, and hoped no unnecessary disclosure would be made.

The fact that these servants were striving for what belonged to them, became known to Capt. H., who immediately took them away serretly the night of the 16th. Within two miles of the city, one of the feeth. Within two miles of the city, one of the servants becoming alarmed at his condition, unfolded the whole matter, and told who gave him the money. This was enough. The matter was communicated to the free that these than the condition, unfolded the whole matter, and told who gave him the money. This was enough. The matter was communicated to the free that they are made to the free that they are made to the money. This was enough. The matter was communicated to the free that they capted to them, became known to Capt. H., who immediately took them away serretly the night of the 16th. Within two miles of the city, one of the communication to the press and the politicians at home do not seem to come to their rescue. I am informed by southern manifered to the facilities for the transfer of the transfer of the communication to the Pacific.

tem on which the 'corner stone of our Republic' is founded. The whole' head and front' of their or fending was in furnishing a fellow-being in distress with the means of honorably and legally obtaining just such relief, and injust the way the law specially provides and allows! This College, as yourself and the public doubtless knows, has been fostered and sustained largely with northern funds; and Northern Baptists have been among its most powerful friends and warm advocates. The Baptists as abody, like Roger Williams, particularly love and have always been first and foremest in maintaining civil and religious freedom. Their 'family escuttheon' is marked with stripes—imprisonments and blood. Yet we here see one of their own number, free from guilt, compelled under the advice and direction of a Faculty, dictated to by Southern students, compelled of the for personal safety to some spot where to aid the oppressed is no crime. Let, the n, every Northern student hereafter remember, as he crosses the threshold of this College, he disrobes himself of freedom, and that under the behest of his Southern masters he may have the 'fatted calf killed to make

# Further Accounts of Revivals.

tion with which he is connected :-

tion with which he is connected:—

"We think that not less than two thousand souls, white and colored, have professed justification by faith in Christ. Glorious work—it has been the Lord's doing, and it has been marvellous in our eyes. 'Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel, who only doeth wondrous things. And blessed be his glorious name for ever: and let the whole earth be filled with his glory. Amen, and Amen.

Rev. N. Ridgely writes to the same paper, from Port Clinton, Pa., as follows:—

Port Clinton, Pa., as follows:-

circuit, New York, at the close of a series of meetings: 'Abundant have been the refreshing showers try, and his views of the doctrines of the gospel. of Divine grace. Twenty-six have professed con- The right hand of fellowship was given by the pas-

will set Sansative and Sansati As far as our agent has visited the churches, and presented the claims of the Union, he has not only been cordially received, but has, in general, obtained a liberal subscription in behalf of the Union. We sarnestly commend him to your prayers and generous patronage. The Rev. Mr. Barnaby, agent of the Union, is well known by the pastors and churches generally, and requires no commendation from the committee. They therefore confidently hope, that where the facts in relation to the Union are fully known, he will meet with every encourse. hope, that where the facts in relation to the conservation to the care fully known, he will meet with every encouragement which the object demands.

The Committee will acknowledge monthly, in the Senate, that the Treasury was on the eve of Sabbath School Treasury. all moneys received

A Bill has also passed the House, establishing Post Routes in Texas, in the disputed district. Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, endeavored to procure an amend-ment declaring that nothing in the Bill should be considered as settling rights or defining boundaries but it was rejected by a large vote, and the Bil

A move has been made in both Houses, for with from an authentic source, and speaks for itself, drawing our army from Mexico, in the Senate by Mr. We have here another addition to that sentence of Cilley, and in the House by Mr. Stephens, of Georor nave nere another addition to that sentence of condemnation which, in the view of the civilized gia. Mr. Cilley's resolution was laid on the table, and Christian world, American slavery is writing against itself, and which must one day consign it forever to the deep pit which its own hands are fast

the 16th. Within two miles of the city, one of the servants becoming alarmed at his condition, unfolded the whole matter, and told who gave him the money. This was enough. The matter was communicated to the family on Monday.

The Southern students thereupon declared they would leave, unless Arnold left the college. Mr. Any who compelled him to leave at an early hour.

It is not to be supposed, they compelled him to leave because they saw such guilt involved in the act, but more because of the danger which surrounded him if he remained, and the impossibility of his remaining in peace. Mr. Arnold accordingly left on Monday, accompanied by a classmate from Philadelphia, who had been engaged somewhat in the affair; but not enough to disturb his peace in college. He is still a member in good standing.

The question may arise, Was it wise to interfere at all in the matter? However this may be amswered, there can be no doubt that Mr. A. acted from the purest motives, directed by noble and generous principles, and under the full conviction that the lane justified him in his course. Let me here say, that nothing remains to tarnish his Christian he is acknowledged ever to have been consistent.

There appeared, I learn, in a former number of your paper, an article implying its demissal from the college in this city, because it contained the following sentiment.—Baltimore is a monumental city, in more than one respect. This is a mistake. The article in reference to Dr. F\*\*\*, was to many objectionable, and hence the paper was expelled. This was the real, the only cause.

A writer in the Boston Journal, thus comments on this outrage:

A writer in the Boston Journal, thus comments on this outrage: and a first, where Arnold let the calleges, Mr. A.
As on promotion of Corgonies is beginning to be the called the properties of the proper

the unreasond of this College, he discoves himself of freedom, and that under the behest of his Southern capable as he is earnest, in vindicating from undemarters he may have the 'fatted calf killed to make merry with his friends,' or be led a victim to the distribution of the most honored names of which history and religion can boast. An article appears in the last Recorder, in which an able Orthodox Congregational pen, writes in the same di-Rev. J. W. Osborn, of Scipio, N. Y., writes us under date of Jan. 17th, 'God is blessing us with a

precious revival in Scipio.'

Rev. J. Peacock, Springvale, Maine, writes under date of January 25th: 'We still enjoy a good season in this place. God is still with us. I have baptized twenty-one in all, and others will follow, the special attention which we cannot doubt it will receive. The brethren composing the baptized twenty-one in all, and others will follow, The last Christian Advocate and Journal, pub-The last Christian Advocate and Journal, publishes several cheering accounts of revivals on circuits in Pennsylvania, New York, and elsewhere.

Rev. J. S. Martin, of the Baltimore Conference, writes that at the several meetings held for the station with which he is connected:—

Rev. Mr. Barnaby, Agent for the Union,

destruction. How deplorable the mission of that On Sabbath week last, an extra meeting was commenced by brother Shields, aided by the very efficient assistance of brother E. Miller, from Reading, and continued through the week with the most

pastor over the Baptist church in Portland, Saint Rev. R. C. Putney writes from New Rochelle John. The pastor elect, gave an interesting actional. ion to God; some penitents are still seeking,' tor of the first Baptist church, Rev. Samuel Robin-Thirty or more are reported to have been convert- son, and a charge to the newly appointed pastor.

the necessity of relying on other denominations for their Sabbath school books; or whether its operations shall be carried on with increasing efficiency, till its voice shall be carried on with increasing efficiency, till its voice shall be heard on every hill top, and through every vale.

The committee are ready to publish to any extent on which the liberality of the churches will enable them. They also take pleasure in saying that they will self Sabbath school books as cheap as any other Depository in the city.

Massars. Editors, Jan. 28th, 1847.

Massars. Edito

on Monday evening, which reports a proposition on applying lessons that cannot fail of the happiest im-the part of Mexico, to treat by Commissioners for a pressions. and may peace again smile within our borders.

AN EXAMPLE TO THE FRIENDS OF THE REFLEC- THE PLEASURES OF TASTE.—Another volum THE PLEASURES OF TASTE.—Another volume Tor.—A pastor in New Hampshire writes that in the church of forty members of which he is pastor, twenty-eight copies of the Reflector are taken. Shall we be vain if we cherish the belief that this pastor finds the powerful aid of a widely diffused here briefly sketched by Mrs. S. J. Hale. All the pastor ands the powerful aid of a wheely diffused religious intelligence among his people! This we know to be, small as it is, one of the most efficient churches in the Association to which it belongs.

Should our subscription throughout the field of our circulation, be in the above ratio, it would at once The Revival an School, is the title of a narrabe increased four fold.

Wesleyan Missionary Society, England.

The Commercial Advertiser makes out the annexed summary from the 'general report of the Wesleyan Centenary fund.' The aggregate is truly a noble one:

The Missionary Society was established in 1803.—
Its income the first year was £2,212 16s. 1d.; in 1803 to the close of 1844, there had been contributed to the funds of the Livy, from foreign stations, £161,981 4s. 9d.; ordinary annual income £1,632, 059 5s. 10d.; special contributions, legacies, &c., £243,089 9s. 7d.; making a total of one million, nine hundred and forty thousand, one hundred and twenty-eight pounds sterling; or \$9,270,718. The heaviest expenditure in any one year was £130,098 15s. 7d. The expenditure for the last seven years has been more than one hundred thousand pounds annually.

land, and protest in a body against the enormous sin of slavery?

A LAYMAN.

CHOLERA IN THE EAST .- A letter from Constanti nople of the 17th of December, has the following :

Cholera in the East.—A letter from Constantinople of the 17th of December, has the following:

News has been received from Persia that the cholera was still raging and sweeping off thousands. At Oroomiah the mortality was upward of 200 a day on the poor population of 10,000. I have just seen a doctor, assuring me that, according to his statistics, the deaths had greatly exceeded the worst year of the plague; he calculates that more than 100,000 have been destroyed. I myself do not think the statement exaggerated in the least.'

Payment of Debts.—It is recorded of Washington by the Foreign Spectator, that he remembered and paid a debt of one cent for crossing a ferry. Augustine says, 'Lattle things are little things, but to be faithful in little things is something great.'

We Rev. C. W. Mulford, late pastor of the Baptist church, Highstown, N. J. was recently installed pastor of the Baptist church in Flemington, the same State. A part of the exercises on the occasion will interest our readers: —After the discourse, by Rev. S. J. Drake, of Plainfield, Rev. G. Young, of Sandy Ridge, inquired if a brother had been appointed to represent the church on the occasion; whereupon the appointed came forward, and replied in the affirmative, to three questions, in substance these: —I. Have you called this our bro. C. W. Mulford to become your pastor? 2. Do you promise, in the name of this church to sustain, encourage and co-operate with him by prayer and by writtee on his winstext. I so the content of the marked of the correct of the marked of the correct of the more of the Marblehead Cordage Company.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Since our last record, many petitions have been protected, exertal against granting aid to the volunteers. On the motion to grant this, there has been record, many petitions or the role of the volunteers. On the motion to grant this, there has been protected of washing the record, many petitions. On the motion to grant this, there has been protected of washing the surging and stream to part this,

ical, to be published in New Orleans, under the editorial care of W. C. Duncan, A. M.

direct their favors to the latter place.

direct their layors to the latter place.

The Hibernia left port on Monday for Middletown, Conn., at a late city meeting, appropriated five thousand dollars to defend the charter of the air line railroad from 'mutilation,' and appropriated five thousand models. fifty thousand letters, besides an immense number

ceptance with the public.

States, and labors under the patronage of the 'Free next, according to law. Missionary Society.'

# Editors' Table.

SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS POEMS OF WILLIAM B. TAPPAN.-Boston: B. B. Mussey & Co. Mr. B. Tappan.—Hoston: B. B. Mussey & Co. Mr.
Tappan's name has long been before the public, as
one of our sweetest and most eited writers of specie, and a very valuable cargo of goods. one of our sweetest and most gifted writers of sa-one of our sweetest and most gifted writers of sa-cred poetry. His fine hymn, 'Wake, Isles of the Colonel of the Massachusetts regiment of volunteers. efficient assistance of brother E. Miller, from Reading, and continued through the week with the most glorious results. Ten have been converted. The success of last week, and the iscreasing interest in the work, decided brother S. to continue it through the present, when I came to his help. Up to this mine, thirty persons have been at the altar, most of them married, of whom treenty-seven have professed religion, and last Sabbath, eleven joined the church on probation.

South, was composed, we observe, as long ago as 1819. In speaking of Mr. T. as a sacred poet, we would by no means disparage his claims in other respects to a high rank. But it is in this department especially—it is while lingering around the cross, and describing the glories of redemption, while touching with a tender and delicate hand, the heart-on probation.

Cotone of the Massacnuscus regiment of volunteers South, was composed, we observe, as long ago as 1819. In speaking of Mr. T. as a sacred poet, we could by no means disparage his claims in other respects to a high rank. But it is in this department especially—it is while lingering around the cross, and describing the glories of redemption, while touching with a tender and delicate hand, the heart-of the massacnuscus regiment of volunteers and those tion between Mr. Theodore Parker and those uncertainty we would by no means disparage his claims in other respects to a high rank. But it is in this department especially—it is while lingering around the cross, and describing the glories of redemption, while touching with a tender and delicate hand, the heart-of the massacnuscus regiment of volunteers and those tion between Mr. Theodore Parker and those uncertainty went and the series of the massacnuscus regiment of volunteers and the series of the massacnuscus regiment of volunteers. and describing the glories of redemption, while touching with a tender and delicate hand, the heart-strings, that he is at home, and is distinguished.—

States Se strings, that he is at home, and is distinguished.— Several of his effusions are an honor to American genius, and must survive while the language in which they are indited, remains. Of these, we might instance a number, that as gems, sparkle through this volume, but it cannot be required.—
The book before us, is executed in a style of elewould meet him at Tampico or Victoria.

Fanbury. A book conceived in a worthy design, written in a pleasing style, sketching scenes and

LATE MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.—From a condensed statement in the Traveller of Menday evening of Missionary intelligence communicated at Park Street church on Sunday evening, it appears that by letters received from Rev. Mr. King, of Athens, as late as December 19th, the violence of the persecution against him, had subsided. Letters from Coustantinople of December 7th, report a most interesting and encouraging state of religious feeling in two of the schools connected with this mission of Natural Theology, and the nine west-come, because intended expressly for the young, though suited to every age. For this special purpose, the present issue has been revised and improved, by Rev. Dr. Blake, who is well known as American writer and scholar. Questions are appended to each page, adapted to fix more fully in the mind, the facts and principles which the volume sets forth.

Guide To Wisdom and Virtue.—A book of salutary counsels, combining interest with moral in-

the Nestorians; but the reported death of Mar Yohannan, by the violence of the Kurds, is believed to nent physician.

tive written by Rev. J. Alden, D. D., whose pow-Weslevan Missionary Society, England.— er in descriptive sketching, of which our pages, the

principles of association and otherwise, much aid To THE BAPTIST MINISTERS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Dear Brethren,—Will you follow the example set by the Unitarian ministers of New Eagland, and protest in a body against the enormous sin

Kendall & Lincoln.

### General Intelligence.

We have received the prospectus of the South Western Baptist Chronicle, a weekly period-cal, to be published in New Orleans, under the ed-cal, to be published in New Orleans, under the ed-Traveller.

NEW ORGAN.-The First Baptist Church Measures are being taken for the formation of a Religious Anti-Slavery Alliance in Cheshire Co., N. H.

Rev. S. G. Kinne, has removed from Dorchester to East Weare, N. H. Correspondents will direct their favors to the latter place.

NEW ORGAN.—The First Baptist Church of their city, have added to the efficiency and melody of their justly noted choir, by the purchase and erection of a new and handsome organ. We have not learned the dimensions or peculiarities of the instrument, but can state that it possesses considerable power, and utters true harmony. The organ, we understand, was first used for devotional purposes last Sunday.—New Haven Courier.

Our friend and correspondent, 'W.,' we hope will continue his acceptable effusions.

The Charter Oak, an ably conducted Anti-slavery paper, at Hartford, Ct. has been enlarged and much improved in appearance; a sign of the advance of the cause which it advocates, and of its acceptance with the subject.

OUTEAGE ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—The Jamaica Farmer states that a fiendish attempt was made on Friday night, to throw the Boston train off the train off the train off the train off the resulting with the subject.

OUTEAGE ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—The Jamaica Farmer states that a fiendish attempt was made on Friday night, to throw the Boston train off the train off the train off the train off the train.—Islad.

MONROE EDWARDS .- This man, who has The Religious Herald, of Richmond, exesses regret at the establishment of the Anti-slave-

The Religious Herald, of Richmond, expresses regret at the establishment of the Anti-slavery paper in Washington. Has the Herald any objection to pro-slavery papers at the North!

We cheerfully answer, what we suppose to be a well meaning request, in reference to Mr. Jones, Missionary at Hayti, to whom allusion has been made in the editorial correspondence of our senior colleague. Mr. Jones is, we believe, from the United States, and labors under the patternance of the 'Free

# Summarn.

The brig Emeline sailed from Newburyport for Oregon on the 27th ultimo, with nine passengers, a printing press and materials.

especially—it is while lingering around the cross, and describing the glories of redemption, while States Senator from New Jersey.

There was a destructive fire at Louisville on the

ed at Abington Centre, Onondaga Co., New York. The pastor of the Carlton church, Rev. Alexander gant workmanship, creditable, alike to the publish. A new paper is to be commenced in Tampico.

The United States steamer Girafic was lost in a beavy gale at the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 7th ult. Four lives were lost. Another addition to our loss of vessels on that coast.

Salam, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1847.

ELIEA A. Pres.

The letter of Gen. Taylor has produced great sen-ation at Washington.

was on the Tendencies of Modern Civilization.

The Ohio sailed for Norfolk on Thursday last.

Several companies of Voluntoers are now maving toward the seat of war.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of writer than the companies of the Large, for two years past, and many betters to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought confirmed communities in the confirmed communities and the property effected a convecting 30,000.

There was a destructive fire in Lowell on the eveing of the 27th ult.

The scarlet fever is raging in Philadelphia. The Nantucket Inquirer, states that the light of the late fire in this city was seen in that place a distance of 90 miles.

The Massachusetts Regiments it was supposed, Butter, lump, per pound.

There is a movement since the late fire, to suffer the crection of no more wooden buildings in the city.

\*\*There is a movement since the late fire, to suffer the crection of no more wooden buildings in the city.

\*\*Startiages.\*\*

\*\*There is a movement since the late fire, to suffer the crection of no more wooden buildings in the city.

\*\*Startiages.\*\*

\*\*There is a movement since the late fire, to suffer the crection of no more wooden buildings in the city.

\*\*Startiages.\*\*

\*\*There is a movement since the late fire, to suffer the city.

\*\*Startiages.\*\*

\*\*In this city, by Rev. De. Stow, Mr. Gorge Mr. George A. Reed to Miss Mary E. Hastings, both of Cambridge.

In this city, 20th inst., by Rev. Phineas Stow, Mr. John J. Ball to Miss Catharine Robinson.

In Bartier, lump, per pound.

\*\*Guller is the city.

\*\*In this city, by Rev. De. Stow, Mr. John J. Store is the city.

\*\*In Bartier, lump, per pound.\*\*

\*\*In B

Gear, Mr. L. S. Watkins, Artist, of New York, to Mass
Phrania I. Chesbrough, of C. F.
In Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. I, by Rev. S. Ilsley, Mr.
Russell S. Smith to Miss Susan L. Perkins.
In East Jaffrey Village, N. H., by Rev. E. K. Bailey,
Mr. Amos E. Perry to Miss Sophia R. Moore.
In Goncord, N. H., by Rev. Mr. Cummings, Mr. Seba
H. Mills to Miss Irena S. Kelley,
In Keene, N. H., by Rev. J. S. Herrick, Rev. Horace
Richardson, of West Acton, Mass., to Miss Sarah H.
Rand, of K.

Richardson, of West Acton, Mass., to Mass., Rand, of K.
Rand, of K.
In Alfred, Mc., Dec. 27; by Rev. J. Peacock, Mr.
Thomas Chick, of A., to Miss Martha J. Cook, of Ozsipee,

the prosperity of Christ's kingdom, will long be embulmed in the memory of all within the large circle of her acquaintance. Her last sickness, which continued four weeks, was borne with a truly Christian patience. Just before she expired, she said, 'I see I must die, and I am ready to go;' then calling for her companion and three little children, that he might take her last leave of them, she embraced them one by one, bidding them farewell, commending them to God and his grace, and immediately after fell asleep in Jesus. May her death be sanctified to her bereaved companion, to the church of which she was a member, and to all the mourning friends.—Com.

# Special Notices.

Sabbath School Teachers' Convention. The Sabbath School Teachers' Convention of the Boston association will hold its next annual meeting with the First Saptist church in Watertown, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 0 o'clock, A. M. lo clock, A. M.
In the afternoon, an essay will be delivered by the Rev.
Banvard. Theme, 'The Success of the Sabbath School atterprise.' After which, the subject will be open for distance of the Sabbath School atterprise.' After which, the subject will be open for distance.

Boston, Jan. 29, 1847. W. H. JAMESOS, Rec. Sec.

The letter of Gen. Taylor has produced great sensation at Washington.

Gov. Young, of New York, has pardoned the Auti-Rent convicts out of prison.

Robbers were arrested in this city last week, who had stolen \$300 worth of goods from the store of Rogers and Sanger, Watertown.

The late lecture of Horace Greely in this city, was on the Tendencies of Modern Civilization.

The late lecture of Modern Civilization. A Card.

The population of Buffalo is now estimated as exceeding 30,000.

The Scotch papers state that the English proprietors of the Edinburgh and Glasgrow Railway, who hold about three fourths of the stock, have determined that the Sunday trains shall be immediately resumed.

All published statements of cares performed by this medicine are, in every respect, TRUE.

BEWARE OF COUNTREFIETS AND INSTATIONS. The property at the corner of Washington and Summer streets lately sold as high as \$11 per rifoot.

A large part of the town of Ripley, Ohio, has been destroyed by fire.

The Chinese Museum is to be removed to New York on the 6th of February.

There was a destructive fire in Lowell on the eventual content of the country of the content of the content of the country of t

# The Markets.

PANEUIL HALL MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Corrected Workly. - From the Ploughman. PROVISIONS.

. .2 00 @ 4 00 [WHOLESALE PRICES.] BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c Sanford, Me.
In Scipio, N. Y., Jan. 16, by Rev. J. W. Osborn, Mr.
J. G. Sheffield to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Jared
Soston Clear. Draths.

Draths.

In this city, Mrs. Martha, relict of the late Capt. Sylvans Rich, and daughter of Capt. Matthias Rider.
In Mendon, Jan. 22, Mr. Nahum Bates, 74.
In Bellingham, Jan. 31, Mr. Eleazer Johnson, 63.
In Plymouth, Mrs. Bettia, widow of the late Capt. RichBagnell, Sy.
In Natucket, Mrs. Dolly Young. Capt.

But Natucket, Mrs. Dolly Young. Capt.

HAMPTON FALLS, S. H. THE Spring Term will commence February 24, and Continue eleven weeks.

1 Continue eleven weeks.

23,99,

400,

400,

Greek, Latin and French,

4,00,

industry.

In addition to the regular branches of atndy, there is also a weekly Biblical lesson, which all the members of the school attend.

From the increasing patronage of this Institution, the Trustees and teachers are encouraged to hope that their endeavors to promote useful learning will be duly rewarded by the friends of education.

EBULION JONES, Principal.

Hampton Falls, Jan. 18, 1847.

4 3tis—2tos

Routine, Jan. 29, 1847. W. H. J. ARENDA, Rec. Sec. Northern Baptist Education Society.

The next Quarterly meeting of the Directors of this Sective will be beloken on Twestory, Peth. 9, at No. 13 Joy's to be made at this meeting will probably exceed ains bunded dollars, to meet which there is, at present, in the Treasury, only a small part of that sum.

The charches in New Hamphoire sected in bunded dollars, to meet which there is, at present, in the Treasury, only a small part of that sum.

The charches in New Hamphoire are informed that the Bene firewarded, Jan. 28, 1847. W. Leverer.

New Hamphoire State Convention.

The charches in New Hamphoire are informed that the Bene firewarded as follows:—For the Dollán Association, to Rev. G. Robbins, Keene; for the Newport, to T. J. Harshow, T. F. Charles, J. L. Harshow, New Hamphoire in the President of the Protumoush, to Rev. A. T. Foos, Manchester; for the Portumoush, to Rev. A. T. Foos, Manchester; for the Portumoush, to Rev. A. T. Foos, Manchester; for the Portumoush, to Rev. O. Aper, Dever; for the Salidawry, Alinon & Good's a store, Concord; for the Salidawry, Alinon & Good's a store, Concord; for the Salidawry, Alinon & Good's a store, Concord; for the Salidawry, Alinon & Good's a store, Concord; for the Salidawry, Alinon & Good's a store, Concord; for the Salidawry, Alinon & Good's a store, Concord; for the Salidawry, Alinon & Good's a store, Concord; for the Salidawry, Alinon & Good's a store, Concord; for the Salidawry, Alinon & Good's a store, Concord; for the Salidawry, Alinon & Good's a store, Concord; for the Salidawry, Alinon & Good's a store, Concord; for the Salidawry, Alinon & Good's a store, Concord; for the Salidawry, Alinon & Good's a store, Concord; for the Salidawry, Alinon & Good's a store, Concord; for the Salidawry, Alinon & Good's a store, Concord; for the Salidawry, Alinon & Good's a store, Concord; for the Salidawry, Alinon & Good's a store, Concord; for the Salidawry, Alinon & Good's a store, Concord; for the Salidawry, Alinon & Good's

Bower's History of the Popes. THE History of the Popes, from the femidation of the I See of Rome to A. D. 1758. By Archibald Bower, Easy, Courseller of the Imposition, with an introduction and a controluzion to the present time. By the Rev. Sei-nel Hamon Cov., D. D., 3 vols., Sec., 58. History of the Accient Curvatum, subshitting the Volley of the Akin. I. The Waldsmen. II. The Affiguence. III. The Valley S. 870 S. 2. The Uniform Control of the Akin. I will be a subshitted and for each by GOULD, KENDALL & LACOLA, S. W ashington argest.

### To Country Merchants.

THE subscriber ofter for sub a large and well selected as on he BOOTS on SHOES for Spring trade, consurface of Morie and Bays. Thick Kep and Call Boots are Shoots, and a superior man trust of Wom Nr. M. so "red Children's Leather and Kid Shoes, Gainer Boots, Pulka Ports, &c., &c. Children's Lousine and Kin Slass, Gaire Boots, Palks Bots, Re., Name and Kin Slass, Gaire Boots, Palks Bots, Re., State Bots, State Bots, Palks One goods are got up by the feat monofacturers in the State, for New England trudy, and increased. Some of them are notes mide; exten nine will be ferminal at all times.

### New Music Book. THE SACRED LYRIST.

JUST published by W. J. REYNOLDS & CO., 20

primary, grammar, and chishren's singing schools, and the commescences of evening schools. In this series of books, prepared by J. & H. Bird, an attempt has been made to commence with elementary principles, and to advance by such gradual and case steps that the pupil would understand and read, instead of harving by root. The want of such books has long been felt, and it is believed that many who have only learned tames be rote, may by these books become readers of this delightful language.

1847. Titls DAY PUBLISHED, BORLING'S Book of Valuable Information, giving Mass. State Officers, First Provincial Congress, Members of Mass. Robins So-ciety, Churche, Colleges, Millia Others, Postmasters, 100

First Frovincies, Colleges, Militin Officers, Postmasters, 100 Societies, charitable, religious and literary. Directors of 29 Banks, 31 Insurance Companies, and 20 Bailweas, U. S. Officers of Army, Navy, &c., Taviff of 1846, Oregon Transity, Sub-Treasury, Watchesse systems, City Officers of Boston, Salom, Lowell, Roxbers and Canbridge, Free Masons and Odd Fellows, London Banks and Bankers, Households of English Royal Families, 300 Commissioners for this and other States.

JAMES LORING, Publisher, Ob. 352 Washington St.

### Tilden & Gane, BOOK-BINDERS.

(Over B. B. Mussey's Book-store.) NO. 31 CORNHILL, BOSTON. RCP Particular attention paid to binding old books, source, pamphlets, &c.—Blank Books ruled and bound of any pastern, equal to any thing done in the city.

5—47

### New Goods. DANIELL & CO. NO. 201 WASHINGTON STREET.

HAVING received our Fall supply of New Goods, we would invite our customers and the public to call and examine our assortment which is larger and better than at any previous season, and which will be sold at very low prices; and we pledge ourselves a always soil any article in our line as low as it can be found at any other sieve in DRESS SILKS.

### We have a beautiful assortment of RICH COLORED ILKS, for Dresses, of the newest patierns and styles. BLACK SHAKS, for Dresses and Mantillas, of the best olor and finish. BLUE BLACK SILKS that are warranted not to spot. CASHMERES,

Mousseline de Laines, Alpaccas, - PLAIDS, And every other kind of Dress Go LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.

our Shawl Room will be found every variety of Long Square Shawls, new patterns. Thibet Cloths,

# OF EVERY DESIRABLE COLOR. These Goods are from the best manufacturers, and war-ranted equal to any others in the city, as it regards falsels and color, being imported segreesly for us. EMBOSSED

Piano and Centre Table Covers. LINEN GOODS. usual full supply of every kind of Lines Ge

CLOAK GOODS. Of all the new styles, particularly PLAIDS in great variety Mourning Goods.

Black and Blue Black Silks, Bombasines, Alpaces
Mourning, Crapes, Veils, and all other articles 6

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. a, Quilta, Linen Damaska, Cottons, Financia, &c

Embroideries and Laces. this department we have a choice selection of new cautiful Embroideries and Laces, of the latest pat

serns. We have sparred so pains to have our stock as complete as possible, and are now ready to offer it at such exceedingly low prices that we find sure that those who buy of us will be satisfied that our GOODS ARE CHEAP. ONE PRICE ONLY.

DANIELL & CO. 201 WASHINGTON STREET Largest Painting in the World,

NOW OPEN AT AMORY HALL. BANVÁRD'S MAMMOTH PANORAMA MISSISSIPPI RIVER. DAINTED ON THREE MILES of Castran, enhibit-ing a view of country 1200 miles in length, extending from the nouth of the Missouri river to the city of New Ox-leans, and reaching over ten degrees of latinule. Admission 50 cts.; children half price. The Panorama will commence moving at 7 o'clock pre-ciate.

soon Exhibitions on Wadserdays and flaterdays, at k. \$1—ist Britannia, Crockery, Glass,

CHINA WARES. E. B. MASON, No. 24 HAPOVER STREET,

Hanover Street CARPET WAREHOUSE, NO. 102, Corner of Blackstone, Salem and Endicati Streets

Corar of Blackstone, Salem and Endiant Street,
WHERE may be found at all times a large stock of
Carpetings, embracing Brussels, Times Phy, Superfine, Estra Fine, Fine, Medoms, Henny, Cotton, Fristed
Bockings, Skiar Carpetings, Stair Bock, Rogs and Mass.
Painted Carrease, of all widths, cut to any dimension. Carton Matting, Re. The shove goods are warranted equal in
quality and colors to any in the market, and will be sold at
the lowest prices for cash, wholesals and rettil, by
WM. P. TENNEY.

BOOK-BINDER, NO. 20 CORNHILL, Boston. Periodicals, Music, etc., needly bound.

A. R. Campbell's TEMPERANCE REFRESHMENT ROOMS. TEMPERANCE REFRIESHMENT ROOMS,
Nos. 7 and 8 Williams, Lang, Boston.

M EALS served up of all hours of the day—Sundays exexpend. Ladies can visit these Rooms, in company
with prefronces, and with perfect propriety, as such is the
motion of the piace.

C. F. Bagley & Co., SO. 66 HANDYER STREET. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods PARTICULAR attention paid to the selection of HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES, vis., Lines and

C. F. BAGLEY. E. K. COLLINS.

### The Samily Circle.

Entering in at the Celestial Gate. \*Now just as the gates were opened to let in the men, lesked in sifter them, and behold, the city ahone like the sun; the streets also were gaved with gold; and in them walked many men with crowns upon their heads, palms in their hands, and golden harps to sing praises withal. There were also of them that had wings; and they answere one another wishout intermission, saying, 'Holy, holy, holy the the John And after that, they shut up the gate; which when I had seen, I wished myself among them.'—Pilgrin' Progress.

From all the cares they knew below, And strangers to the strifes that we Encounter in this vale of wo. From storms of sorrow and of pain

Would I were with them !-they embrace The laved ones, lost, long years before; There friends unite who parted here As Death's cold river, O how sadly! Forgotten are the sigh and tear, Their hearts are leaping—O how gladly! Would I were with them !- they behold They touch the cups of shining gold, And in his kingdom drink new wine. How flash, like gems, their brilliant lyre Along the sparkling walls of heaven, When, from his radiance catching fires, When, from his radiance catching fires, The song of songs to Christ is given! Would I were with them !- while without O this, indeed, is Heaven above; This fills the bliss of every soul-To grow in homess and tore,

As age on age shall ceawless roll.

Sacred and Miscellaneous Poems, by Toppax

### The Self-Ruined.

BY PROPESSOR ALDEN. 'Margaret, my daughter,' said Mrs. Bar-n, 'I wish for your company this morning.'
'Where are you going, mother ?' replied

Margaret.
'I am going to Mrs. Orsborn's.'
'I should like to go there, if I can do any

Now this was hardly spoken in sincerity own to accomplish that morning, and in consequence was somewhat indisposed to accompany her mother in her visits of mercy. Mrs. Barton noticed this indisposition, but said nothing about it, simply remarking, 'perhaps if you cannot do good, you may get good by going.'

Margaret made an effort, and laid aside her

unwillingness, and prepared cheerfully to accompany her mother. It was a cold November morning. The surface of the ground was frozen, and the wind whirled the dry leaves along the path. Margaret wrapped her clook closely about her, and pressed briskly onwards, with some emotions of thankfulness that she was prepared for the cold of the approaching winter.

outskirts of the village, and knocked at the door of a small and decayed dwelling. No voice was heard bidding them enter. After knocking several times, Mrs. Barton lift-ed the rude latch and entered, followed by

In front of the large fire-place, in which a few brands were smoking, sat an aged wo-man scantily dressed, with her face buried in her hands, and her elbows supported by he knees. Her hair was grey, and as it had es knees. Her hair was grey, and as it had escaped from the confinement of the comb, and hung around her neck, it led one to suppose that she was a maniac. She did not raise her head, or in any way take notice of the fact that some one had entered the room. Mrs. Barton stopped for a moment, and gazed upon the bent form before her, while a tear gathered in her eye. Margaret drew closely to her side, and gave her a look clearly indicating that she was alarmed. How are you this morning t said Mrs.

ly indicating that she was alarmed.

'How are you this morning?' said Mrs.

Barton, seating herself on a rude stool by
the side of the woman, while Margaret held
back to be near the door, in case anything

should happen to render flight expedient.

'I'm as bad as I can be, replied the woman after some time, in a harsh tone of voice. If it does you any good to know it, you know I came here to see if I could not be

some service to you,' said Mrs. Barton, in very kind and sympathizing voice. I have heard of your loss. What can I do for of your loss.

you?
'You can't do nothing for me, and I don't want nothing done for me. I want to be left During this time she had not raised her face from her hands. Margaret made mo-

tions to her mother for leave to withdraw 'I should be glad to comfort you if I kne how,' said Mr. Barton.'

how, said Mr. Barton.

'It's for folks like you,' said she, raising her head and giving Mrs. B. a fierce look, to talk about comfort who have good houses, and enough of all things, and friends and children around you. What comfort is there for me, starving in this hovel, and all that I had to love in the bottom of the sea? I tell you. love in the bottom of the sea? I tell you, I've lost my all. I know he was not what he ought to be; but he was my child, my only child, and I loved him as I did my eyes, and he is gone, gone to the bottom of the waters, and what else is there left for me in this world? I don't care what becomes

She buried her face again in her hands, and swayed her body backwards and for-wards, and seemed determined to pay no more attention to what was said to her. Mrs. Barton addressed a few more sympathizing words to her, and repeated several religious words to her, and repeated several religious truths adapted to her case, and took her leave, telling her she would send her some food. The sufferer allowed her to depart without expressing the slightest acknowledgment of her kindness.

Margaret was in haste to leave the hou and at first, looked backwards frequently to see if they were not pursued. When they had reached what she regarded as a safe dis-tance, she said, 'Mother what a dreadful wonan Mrs. Osborn is, and yet I pity her.' The man Mrs. Osborn is, and yet I pity her. The tears which had been previously restrained by fear, now found their way to her eyes.

'She is greatly to be pitied,' replied Mrs. Barton. 'She has great afflictions and no appellation. Newscape last night that her

Barton. 'She has great afflictions and no consolations. News came last night that he son was lost overboard at sea. 'I was afraid to see and hear her. Isn't

She is pretty near what may be called wild with grief. It is dreadful to suffer what she suffers, and have no God to go to.'
'Would not the Lord hear her if she

The Lord is nigh to all that call upon him, but she feels no disposition to call upon

Can't we do any thing for her?'

We can pray for her, and treat her with sympathy and kindness.

But she won't let you—how she talked to

We must not be weary in attempting to we must not be a do good. We can send her some food, and call on her again, after a little time, and perhaps her feelings will have become a little softened, so that she may listen to words of

'Was she always such a wicked creature as days in winter, at the gate of his castle, to im-

'Was she always such a wicked creature as she now is?'

'Certainly not: you know that evil grows worse and worse. I knew her when she was young. She was then very pretty. She was always at meeting on the Sabbath, and with the exception of the fact that she was disposed to give a little too much indulgence to her high spirits, she was as well behaved to her high spirits, she was as well behaved a girl as any of us. Her prospects for a happy life were as fair as those of any of us. If any one had told her, then, that she would be the wretched, hardened immate of a love.

days in winter, at the gate of his castle, to implore his pardon.'

'Yes, and they did worse things than these, for when people denied their authority, they sometimes caused them to be burnt alive.'

'Shocking,' exclaimed Ellen, 'how dreadful wicked they were.'

The conversation about the Popes continued for some time, and Aunt Sarah related several interesting facts concerning them, which neither Ellen nor Charles had heard before. would be the wretched, hardened inmate of a before. hovel, she would not have believed it possible.'

How did it come about?

'When she was about sixteen, there was a revival in the place, and a large number of the young people were interested in it. She was very deeply affected. But just at that time, she became acquainted with a fine looking young man who had just come into the place, and who took it upon him to sneer at the revival as the result of priesteraft and delusion. Maria, for that is her name, was warned of her danger in associating with him but her vanity, if not her affections, were interested, and she would not give him up. Her solicitude on the subject of salvation at length became so great that she resolved that she would cease to receive his visits. She would see him once more, and then give her mind wholly to the concerns of eternity till the great matter was settled. She saw him once more, and was persuaded to go with him to a scene of amusement on the very evening on which a meeting for inquirers was appointed. After that her seriousness was at an end. She married Osborn and conformed to his habits of life. He never allowed her to attend church, or to read the Bible. In a few years he trace a common drunkard, and led her a most wretched life. Her only son left home when he was fourteen, and spent very little time there afterwards. Osborn died about seven years ago. Yesterday, as I told you, the news her son's death reached her.'

'Then she used to be one of your compan
'Then she used to be one of your compan-'How did it come about?'

eternity.'-Observer.

### Hints for Young Ladies.

If any young women waste in trivial amuse ments the prime season for improvement, which is between the ages of sixteen and ments the prime season for improvement, which is between the ages of sixteen and twenty, they thereafter regret bitterly the loss when they come to feel themselves inferior in knowledge to almost every one they converse with; and above all, if they should ever become mothers, when they feel their inability to direct and assist the pursuits of their children, they find ignorance a severe mortification and a real evil. Let this animate their industry, and let not a modest opinion of their capacities be a discouragement to them in their endeavors after knowledge. A moderate understanding, with diligent and well-directed application, will go much farther than a more lively genius, if attended with that impatience and inattention which too often accompany quick parts. It is not for want of capacity that so many women are such triffing, insipid companions, so ill qualified for the friendship and conversation of a sensible man, or for the task of governing and instructing a family; it is often from the neglect of exercising the talents which they really have, and from omitting to cultivate a taste for intellectual improvement: by this neglect they lose the sincerest pleasures, which would remain when almost every other forsakes them, of which would be a comfort and resource in almost every possible situation of life.

James Cooney.

Original Hymn.

[The bymn below was prepared, as we learn, by a lady fee. Mr. Cookson's society, Malden, and was sung at a donation visit made to him by his people on Thursday, the Wew Mold Friendship and wor in their capacities be a discouragement to them in their capacities be a discouragement to them in their capacities be a discouragement to them in their capacity would be not a modest opinion or offerings of friendship and love, And invoke on him blessings from Heaven above.

Whith God's Word to enlighten, and faith to sustain, Sin's waters may threaten to whelm us in vain,—
Nor can peace from our bosons e'er wander afar, when a more their capacities and the carth, and its cares, we h most every possible situation of life.

# Children's Department.

Stories about the Popes.

'I wish you would tell me a story, Aunt Sarah,' said Ellen Preston as she took her needle work, and seated herself beside her

### Moralist and Miscellanist.

Yesterday, as I told you, the news her son's death reached her.'

'Then she used to be one of your companions, when she was young!'

'Yes, I have often tried to do her good, but hitherto without success.'

'You don't mean to give up now?'

'By no means. When we get home, I shall ask you to take some food to her, and I shall call there again this evening.'

'Mother, I had rather not go there alone.'

'There is no danged the first. The existence in the swamped boat frequently turned their eyes as they merged from the water, to see if succor was coming; the weakest of them disappeared at last, to rise no more, though his comrades exerted themselves to keep him up. The leading boat now came alongside and took the poor fellows in. Our eyes then turned to-wards the other two boats and to our dismay we discovered that they were both swamped just outside the breakers, and that shall ask you to take some food to her, and I shall call there again this evening.'
'Mother, I had rather not go there alone,'
'There is no danger whatever. I know it is not pleasant to go there, but where would there be any room for the exercise of self-denial, if we went only on pleasant errands of the providence?'

Shopewalence?'

wards the other two boats and to our dismay we discovered that they were both swamped just outside the breakers, and that the noble fellows who had worked so hard to save others, were now in a situation quite as perilous as those they had tried to assist. But the boat that was still afloat soon reached one of these in distress and took in the men. of benevolence?

'I'll go, mother.'

'And remember, who hath made your home to differ from that abode of misery; and remember the great danger there is in triffing with serious impressions. It is quite possible that her consenting to go to that place of amusement when her conscience told her she ought to go to the meeting for inquiry, was the act that made her wretched for time, and it is to be feared, will make her so for eternity.'—Observer. r ment to see them all tumble into the sur-together. They succeeded in rescuing their friends, and then prudently made their way out to a schooner that was anchored outside the bar. The man who managed the suc-cessful boat with so much skill is mate on the steamer Whiteville, and his name is James Cooney.

# Abd.el-Kader.

Abd-el-Kader is little being,-not than five feet high; his face long and of ex-cessive paleness; his large black eyes are mild and caressing; his mouth small and graceful; his nose aquiline. His beard is thin but very black. He wears a small mous-1 wish you would tell me a story. Aunt Sarah, 'said Ellen Preston as she took her needle work, and seared hereafth being here with the state of the tache, which gives his features, naturally fine and benevolent, a martial air, which becomes him exceedingly. The ensemble of his phys-

lage, the work of husbandry is chiefly performed by the farmer and his family, who spare no pains to cultivate that field which assures their subsistence; and the glebe, subdued and manured with assiduous care, makes a large return to that labor which is bestowed on its culture. A vast population springs up, and the land is covered with the dwellings of a multitude of cultivators, who find each in the produce of that small farm which be tills, a decent and comfortable maintenance. It has considered the formed of the state of the sta a decent and comfortable maintenance. It happens otherwise in a country where the farms are of wide extent. In a large farm,

Instruction will be given in all the branches usual to academies, and the good effects of the regulation have been sensibly found; the lands are better cultivated, the country is more populous, and the villages increasing, draw nearer to each other.

The writer of these sketches concludes his observations on this interesting surject with the following: "Agriculture, whilst it supplies materials to commerce and manufactures, is also more permanent than either, and affords a more solid basis of national.

a more solid basis of national prosperity. The manufactures of Louvain have failed and the manufactures of Louvain have failed and the trade of Antwerp is fallen—but the fields of Flanders keep up a constant fertility. Agriculture also maintains a race of men, temperate, hardy and simple, who withstand the obstacles of luxury, and among whom virtue lingers long, when corruption has gained other ranks of state."—Boston Journal.

Dentistry.

DR. WEBSTER, SURGEON DENTIST,

### Touching.

Touching.

A recent traveller gives an account that when he was walking on the beach of Brazil, he overtook a colored woman with a tray on her head. Being asked what she had to sell, she lowered the tray, and with rererend tenderness uncovered it. It was the lifeless form of, her babe, covered with a neat white robe, with a garland round the head, and flowers within the little hands that lay clasped upon its bosom.

"Is that your child?" said the traveller.
"It was mine a few days ago," she reviewed. The said was the said of the

"How beautiful you have laid it out!"

# said he. She added cheerfully, "Ah, what is that to the bright wings it wears in heaven."

Anecdotes of Indians.

Ishuchenau, an old Kanza warrior, often admonished the group of young auditors who gathered around him of their faults, and exhorted them never to tell a lie, and never to steal, except from an enemy, whom it is just to injure in every possible way. 'When you become men,' said he 'be brave and cunning in war, and defend your hunting grounds against all encroachments: never suffer your squaws and little ones to want; protect them and strangers from insult. On no occasion betray a friend; be revenged on your enemies; drink not the poisoned strong water of the

foolish he said, 'to eat apples: it was much better to make cider of them all.' Tatunkah Nazhee, the best hunter of the Dahcotahs, lost his wife and five children by the hands of the Chippeways. The only sign of grief he displayed was painting his facultack. Yet he abandoned his usual occupa tons, and pursued the enemy till he had taken life for life. 'This,' he said, 'is the best way of mourning for the dead.'

# The Mother of Oliver Cromwell.

This lady, who is said to have been a descendant of the royal family of the Stuarts, possessed a higher distinc-tion in her own virtues. Mr. Forster, in his Statesmen of onwealth of England, pays the following beaut

"An interesting person, indeed, was this mother of Oliver Cromwell—a woman with the glorious faculty of self-help, when other assistance failed her; ready for the demands of fortune, in its extremest adverse time— of spirit and energy equal to her mildness and patience; who, with the labor of her own hands, gave downies to five daughters sufficient to marry them into families as hon-orable, but more wealthy than their own whose single pride was honesty, and whose whose single pride was honesty, and whose passion love; who preserved in the gorgeous palace at Whitehall, the simple tastes that distinguished her in the old brewery of Huntingdon; whose only care, amid all her splendors, was for the safety of her beloved son, in his dangerous eminence; finally, whose closing wish, when that anxious wish had outworn her strength, accorded with her whole modest and tender history; for it implemed a simple hurst in some country churchs. plored a simple burial in some country churchy yard, rather than the ill-suited trappings state and ceremony, wherewith she feare try churchand with reason feared, that his Highness, the and with reason leared, that his Highness, the Lord Protector of England, would have her carried to some royal tomb! There is a portrait of her at Hinchinbrook, which, if that were possible, would increase the interest she inspires, and the respect she claims. The mouth, so small and sweet, yet full and firm as the mouth of a hero; the large, melancholy eyes: the light, pretty hair; the ancholy eyes; the light, pretty hair; the expression of quiet affectionateness suffused over the face, which is so modestly enveloped in a white satin hood; the simple beauty of the velvet cardinal she wears, and the richness of the small jewel that clasps it, seem to present before the gazer her living and breathing character."

THE INQUISITIVE LITTLE GIRL.-" Ma, said an inquisitive little girl, "will rich and poor people live together when they go up to heaven?"

Yes, my dear, they will be all alike "Then, ma, why don't rich and poor christians associate together here?" The mother did not answer.

# RANCOCK, N. H.

many parts are overlooked or neglected, and a more negligent culture is bestowed by hired laborers, more remiss and less interested in the crop.

The other provinces have remarked the advantages which Flanders has derived from the small extent of the farms, and have imitated the example. The States of Hainault have beginned to the catent of the farms and have imitated the example. The states of Hainault have by an express law, limited the extent of the farms in that province to an hundred and fifty acres, and the good effects of the regulation

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the pub-lic generally, that he has removed to No. 5½ Tre-mont Row, where he continues to perform all necessary

### Re-Opened!

332-WASHINGTON ST .. - 332

THE Store formerly occupied by the late J. P. Tit-comb, is re-opened by the subscriber, who will con-tinue the CROCKERY, CHINA

### AND GLASS WARE BUSINESS.

Snow & Lombard,

### SHIP CHANDLERS. IMPORTERS OF HARD WARE,

NO. 83 COMMERCIAL STREET.

Opposite Commercial Wharf,
BOSTON.
ISRAEL LONBARD, Jr. ZENAS SNOW, BENAUL LOMBARD, J. Paints, Oils and Naval Stores; Cordage by the Gang an Retail; Warranted Anchors and Chain Cables.

2—4f

Parker & White. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,

NO. 10 GERRISH BLOCK, BLACKSTONE ST., Boston, Ms. JAS. M. PARKER, GRO. E. WHITE. Carpets at Reduced Prices.

THE Subscriber, having determined to sell his present STOCK OF CARPETING, before replenishing for Spring sales, will, from this date, sell most of the arti-s at VERY REDUCED FRICES, either in large lots to

RUGS, STAIR CARPETS, STRAW MATTING, PRINTED BOCKINGS AND MATS A few pieces of heavy all-wool Carpeting, at 45 cents— Cotton and Wool, at 25 cents—ofter qualities in propor-tion. Also, a large assortment of PAINTED CARPETS, rom 2 to 24 feet wide, and many of them at least few years dd. The prices of the cut pieces and remnants will be re-tended 25 to 50 year cent.

JOHN GULLIVER, 813 Washington stre 2-tf

### Closing up OAK HALL.

ON THE FIRST OF PEBRUARY THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS TO BE CLOSED. THE BALANCE OF

Stock, Clothing,

### RICH FURNISHING GOODS! AT A GREAT DISCOUNT.

32, 34, 36 & 38 Ann Street, OAK FRONT, DIAMOND WINDOWS. Entronce No. 32, Wooden Building.

# Music Teachers Wanted.

WANTED in a Female Institution at the South, two females, soff qualified to instruct in Music. To such, a good salary will be paid. Note others need apply. For further information, apply to GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, 30 Washington Street.

### Improvement in Stoves. The Air-Tight

MADEIRA PARLOR STOVE,

MADEIRA PARLOR STOVE,
PATENTED, OCTOBER, 1845.

By means of the infrarecent scombined in this stove, the finne and subplatrous gases are again brought into contact with the fire, by which many desirable advantages are secured. The heat is no longer violent, but so mild and equable as to cause the temperature of a Madeira climate to circulate throughout every part of the rosm; the degree desired being regulated with the precision of check-work by means of the valve in the smoke-pipe, without the possibility of the escape of gas or cleasances vaper, that being totally to consumed with the smoke-pipe, without the possibility of the escape of gas or cleasances vaper, that being totally to consumed with the smoke-pipe, without the possibility of the escape of gas or cleasances vaper, that being totally to consumed with the smoke and dust arising from combination, which are the grounds on which the patent is occurred. The end proposed—and which has been fully attained—in to consume the smoke, that, and all motions gases, therety in the consumption of firel—to diffuse or gathe and equal degree of warred to consume the smoke, that, and all motions gases, therety in the following the apartment—to obtain from the consumption of firel—to diffuse or gathe and equal degree of warred to consume the smoke, that, and all notions gas of the collar of the

I WOULD respectfully inform the readers of this paper, that I still perform every operation in dentistry, at the Old Stand, corner of Court and Stockhard streets, Boston. Being thoroughly and practically acquainted with the only sure method of filling teeth, I have no besitation in war-

pester County.

Dr. Kimball.—Dear Sir:—Phave the pleasure to in-DR. KINBALL.—Dear Siz:— have the pleasure to inform you that the entire set of teeth made and inserted for Mrs. S.— at your establishment, are, to say the least, an admirable specimen of deutal science and art. Their arrangement is brautiful, and annotonically correct; their string easy and natural, convenient for use and perfect for appearance, answering to a churm the purposes of mastication and articulation. I could desire nothing more beautiful, more natural, more useful.

I am, Sir, with respect, yours,

Ww. S. SANDERS, M. D.

Structure and T. O. 1862.

Sturbridge, April 10, 1846.

WM. S. SANDERS, M. D.

Sturbridge, April 10, 1846.

WM. S. SANDERS, M. D.

Sturbridge, April 10, 1846.

WM. S. SANDERS, M. D.

Sturbridge, April 10, 1846.

Description of the above extract refers to a obe set of artificial teeth. Persons from the country are itsel to visit my office.

DR. KIMBALL, DESTRICT.

Corner of Court and Stoddard streets, Boston,

20—1y

Mellen & Hopkins,

HAVE constantly for sale at their spacious WARE-HOUSE, corner of Union and Ann Streets, Boston, a very extensive assortment of FURNITURE,

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS, SECRETARIES, CLOCKS, LOOKING-GLASSES, COUCHES, &c., &c.

all of which will be sold low for cash.

40—1y Spinal Institution.

FEATHER BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c., &c.,

squaws and little ones to want; protect them and strangers from insult. On no occasion betray a firend; be revenged on your enemies, white people, for it is sent by the had Spirit, to destroy the Lindians. Fear not death?

The propose of the sent by the had Spirit, to destroy the Lindians. Fear not death of the work is put issued, and have your extended people, particularly your parents of the policy of the policy of the sent by the had Spirit, that he may do you not harm jive earlies and often the God Spirit, that he may do you not harm jive earlies and often the God Spirit, that he may do you not harm jive earlies and often the God Spirit, that he may do you not have loved in the proposal of the sent proposal of the policy of the sent policy of ciphteen ducks, which he had filled for the use of his family. The offender was detected, completed to make restitution, and fasteened to the whipping-post. When the old was assaulted and robbed by a drunked solider, of ciphteen ducks, which he had filled for the use of his family. The offender was detected, completed to make restitution, and fasteened to the whipping-post. When the old was assaulted and robbed by a drunked completed the nature of the purish of the work is wry plations.

The second of the policy of the second of the second of the policy of the second of the policy of the second o

COLD WATER, with the happiest results—not however with a strict adherence to the method adopted by those who practice it exclusively, but modified in such a manner as to treceive all its good effects without conflicting with his long in established mode of treatment. Hydropathy, or the Water Cure, as practised by Preissenitz, the founder of it, cannot, in Dr. H.'s opinion, be productive in this country of the good accribed to it, when carried to such extremes as may be daily witnessed, owing in part to the great difference in physical habits existing between the Germans and Americans. It is the opinion of Dr. H. that the system as practiced in the Institutions for Hydropathic treatment in this country enmot outlive three years.

TO THOSE WHO CANNOT PLACE THEM-SELVES under his immediate superintendance, but wish to apply his medicines at home, he would say, that every particular relating to their complaint must be accurately furnished. Dr. H.'s dependence on ultimate success is founded on treating diseases personally. He has been induced, from the great number of his patients, to take the large and accommodated with good in his patients, to take the large and accommodated with good in his patients, including Spinal, Rheumatic, Nerve and Bone Liminestis, are for sake at his Rooms, No. 14 Summer street, Bostom, Ms.

Dr. H.'s dependence in performing his curves is on external and internal applications.

P. S. Any person doubting the authenticity of the Certificates, can a saifely themselves by addressing the signers of them—and any one wishing the certificates, can procure them by addressing Dr. H., post paid, or sending to his rooms. Persons wishing to consult Dr. H. will please call between the hours of 8, A. M. and 8, P. S.

P. S. There are no persons in the New England States who have any knowledge of Dr. H.'s practice or medicine. Any persons professing to have such are impostures.

P. S. There are no persons in the New England States who have any knowledge of Dr. H.'s practice or medicine. Any persons profess

# Piano Fortes.

FIRST RATE IRON FRAME PIANO FORTES. THE Subscriber keeps on hand, for asle at reduced prices for cash, an assortment of the best Rosewood and Mahogany Piano Fortes, manufactured at his own Warerooms, and uselve his own immediate and experienced direction. Persons wishing to examine, or to write, can call, or direct their communications to EDWARD HARPER, whose Warehouse is at 96 Court street, opposite the head of Sudhury street, and near Bewdoin Square.

27—1y

# Church Organs.

COLETIES or Committees about perchasing OBGANS
ore invited to call at our Manufactury, on CAUSEWAY, opposite Nashma street, Boston, where they will find saw and second-hand ORGANS constandy on hand. Our arrangements are so complete, that we can farmish or baild insattements of any kind at the shortest notice, and warnt them equal to the fear which can be produced in this country, and on a reasonable terms.

We would refer to the large Organ lately bailt by sa, in the Rev. Dr. Beecher's Church, Salem street. Professional reference of the first authority.

Set SIMMONS & MCINTIRE. ference of the first authority.

9-d SIMMONS & MCINTIRE.

# The Domestic Stove.

# Ten Reasons for Using

Whitwell's Temperance Bitters, THE FLUID EXTRACT OF ROOTS AND BARKS

adults and clukture, suspect to any or use companion merated above.

10. Because being sold in pint bettles at the low price of 25 cts. each, or \$2,00 per dozen, it is within the reach of those possessing the smallest means. All who use it, will find that it will secure to them those great bessings, HAALTH and STRENOTH. Sold as below.

(3) Dealers will find it for their interest to purchase directly from the proprietor.

# WHITWELL'S DETERGENT BITTERS.

By purchasing a supply of this popular article, you not only make a prointable investment of your money, but grati-fy the wishes of your numerous customers. They will sell rapidly, being known all over the New England States. Sold as below.

WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL OPODELDOC. For care of Riscussision, Sprains, Cramp, Stiffness of Neck and Joints, &c. The best article you can possibly make me of na a remedy for the above. See that every bottle has the signature of J. P. Whitwell on the outside wrapper, before you parchase. All others are worthless. Price 25 cents a bottle.

WHITWELL'S AROMATIC SNUFF,

Composed mostly of Rasts and Aromatic Herls. No bet-ter remedy for the above was ever known. One trial will fully prove this. Price 25 cents a battle. Sold by J. GEORGE WHITWELL, (late J. P. Whitwell & Son) REAGRES. WE Edda, quae 3. F. vancen a conjugate, &c., &c.

In the city, by druggists generally. Country:—E. Crafts, Charlestown; J. Emerton, Salem; Bulch, Wadaworth, Clark & Dyer, Frovidence; Charlest Mindows & Backer, Charlest March & Co., Workshop, Lawrell; Green & Co., Workshop, Alliana & Gould, Springfold: Killy & Co., Parthady, Alliana & Gould, Springfold: Killy & Co., Parthady, Alliana & Gould, Concurd, N. H.; and by one or more persons in all the principal towns in New England. 13—13.

Rev. B. Hibbard's Vegetable Anti-Bilious Family Pills.

A SK for the Rev. B. Hibbard's Vegetable Pills, and be careful that a sparious article is not imposed upon you, under the name of Hilbard's Pills.

No Agent in authorized to sell less than a sealed package or box of 12½ or 50 cents. Full directions go with each circumstance.

tion, the various mechanics, jagether with the mic inhabitants, make it one of the most desirable at which have been offered in this part of the country is only on account of the ill health of the owners, duces him to offer it for sale. For further infor reference may be made to the Postmaster, at Son ford, Mass.

Jan. 1, 1847.

Morse & Hooper, MARUPACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BANK, STORE, SAPE AND HOUSE LOCKS,

LATCHES, BRASS AND IRON HANDLES. Cesspools, Padlocks, Glass and Wood Knobs, &c. 63 BLACKSTONE STREET,

BOSTON. M. A. Root's Penmanship, HARRISON'S COLUMBIAN INK, DIACK, BIUE, RED, SCABLET, for the use of Dichola—and the Inka for the public generally. They possess all the properties of excellence of every other kind, with some of their defects, and are much the cheapest, for much more in obtained for the money.

(32 - W.M. J. REYNOLDS & CO., 20 Cornhill, Boston, are appointed Agents for the sale of the above named articles, and can supply any demand, wholesake or retail.

APOLLOS W. HARRISON,

31—1y Publisher and Manufacturer, Philadelphia.

# 100 Agents Wanted.

To sell two FAMILY MEDICAL WORKS of great salus. Comfort's Thomsonian Practice of Medicine. Comfort's Thomsonian Practice of Midwifery. A LSO, to curvase in the State of Pennsylvania for a new and spherolid MAP of that State. Hen of char-acter and abilities required. A circular giving full partial lars of the agency, its profits, &c., will be sent on applica-tion medical profits. ALEXANDER HARRISON, Superintending Agent, 31—1y 8§ South 7th Street, Philadell-Phila.

### J. Francis Pitman, MERCHANT TAILOR. No. 26 WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON.

CLOTHS ,CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR. A Religious and Samily Newspaper

The Domestic Stove.

THE DOMESTIC COOKING STOVE, for barring either Wood or Coal, invented by J. MEARS, has become completely domesticated in the kitches; and such is the reputation gained by its intrinsic merits, that it can be, and is, Wernatd to give cotive satisfaction.

In form compact, but capacions; in appearance, seal and plain; in construction, simple and reputating the manerous vessels with ease. The hearth, societing flavore sides, prevents the garments of the cook from coming is contact with the heated parts of the stover-offers a safe (do posit for Ce hot overs—and in server out of place for the dishes in serving up a meal on a cold deep most of the covers—and in server out of place for the dishes in serving up a meal on a cold deep most of the construction of the Grate saled to small. The construction of the Grate saled to contact with the part of the stovers of the contact with the part of the stovers of the contact with the least of the smaller of the same at one operation.

At NO. 11 OORNHILL, BOSTON.

W. S. DIRRELL & CORPANT, PROPRIETORS.

(27 TRRUS—Two dollars in advance, §2.59 after these months. Those to whem the papers are delivered by a months. Those to whem the papers are delivered by a contact with the heated part of the stover-offers a safe (do posit for Ce hot overs—and in service out of place for the dishes in serving up a meal on a cold down some of the course. The formace is no arranged that the smaller varieties of Cooking.

The construction of the Grate saled to contact when the proposition of the Grate saled to the contact when the proposition of the SLOW, and the same of the contact when the proposition of the Centers, to seem the contact of the contact